

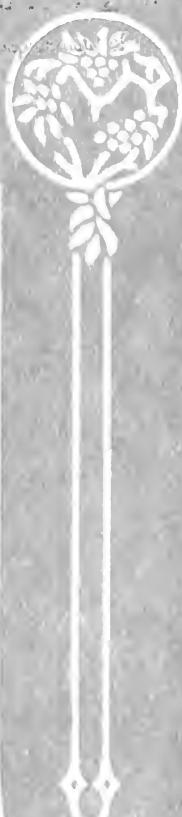
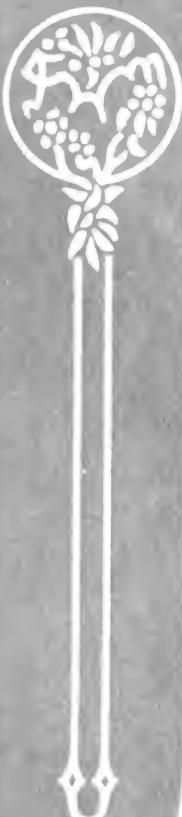
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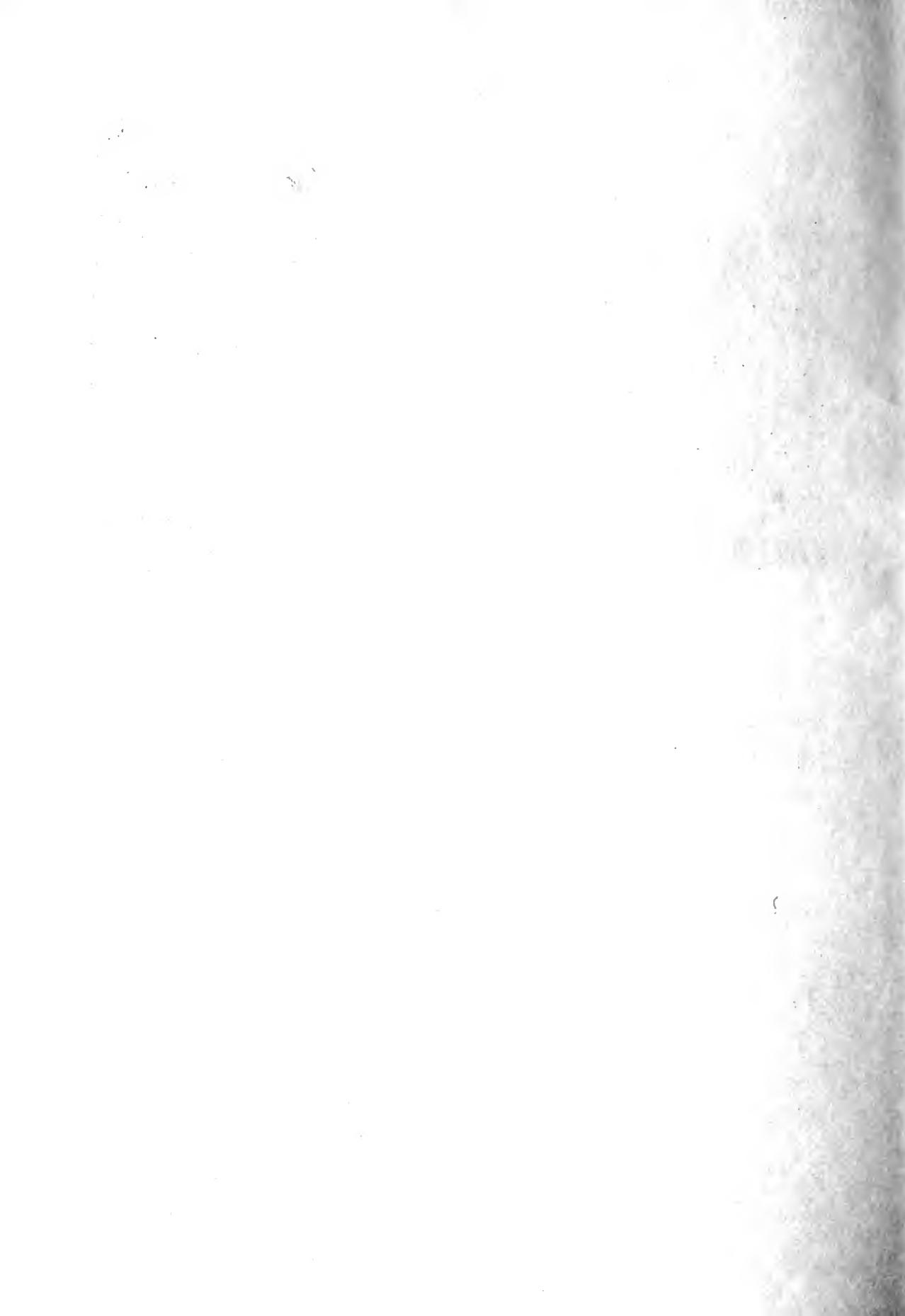
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CHERRY HILL NURSERIES



1912
T. C. THURLOW'S SONS, INC.
WEST NEWBURY
MASSACHUSETTS





A View in Our Nurseries

Cherry Hill Nurseries

MANY years ago, longer than any of us can remember, George Thurlow believed he saw a future in the culture of Apple orchards and planted seeds which he obtained from "cider" or natural Apples. The little trees which grew from these he budded and planted in what were extensive orchards for that time. In 1832, finding he had budded more trees than he could use, he sold a few to his neighbors and in this manner were the beginnings of the Cherry Hill Nurseries. In 1856 his son, Thomas Chase Thurlow, entered the business with him, but the venture seemed doomed to die, as bugs and worms, with which the horticultural world was then unable to cope, attacked the orchards and for many years fruit growing languished in New England. However, ornamental trees and shrubs were grown and new varieties added as they appeared in this country and Europe. With the latter's love for Nature and his keen appreciation of the beautiful, he was able to enjoy many of the pleasures denied to others, and entered into his work with a zeal which inspired his sons, George C. and Winthrop H., who later became associated with him, the life-long experience and love for horticulture descending through three generations.

The nurseries are situated in the beautiful Merrimac Valley about equidistant from Haverhill and Newburyport. They are about a mile and a half distant from the electric road, but if anyone desiring to visit them will notify us we will gladly provide conveyance.

We extend a cordial invitation to everyone to visit our nurseries, not only that they may select stock more satisfactorily in this way, but that they may see numerous fine specimens, showing better than written descriptions can, the size and character that trees will develop in a few years after planting. Our Evergreen hedges, over a mile in length, are probably without exception the finest in America, and are alone worth a visit. In June our large fields of Peonies are in blossom, and later our Japanese Iris and Phlox, all of which, by careful selection, we have striven to make the finest in the country.

We are very willing to visit any estate or private place and give advice in regard to the proper planting. Where the grounds are of a size to warrant it, it is better to employ the services of a landscape architect, as he can avoid many costly mistakes, but in small plantings a simple sketch often suffices and trees and shrubs may be planted in correct relation so as to give a permanently satisfactory result.

We do not do any business on Sunday and our grounds are not open on that day.

In this catalogue we have listed trees and shrubs in medium sizes only. We have, in nearly all the varieties, specimen plants of larger sizes on which we will gladly quote, or which may at any time be personally selected and reserved till the proper time for planting.

Conditions of Sale

Packing and Shipping. Our digging and packing are carefully done by experienced men. We make no charge for the time taken in packing and merely the actual cost of the material used. We can deliver with horse teams or truck, within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles, any heavy or valuable stock much cheaper than it can be sent by rail, charging only for time of delivery.

Warranty. In growing and furnishing nursery stock we exercise the greatest care to have it true to name and will replace any that may prove untrue. However, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of error on our part it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original purchase price. We do not warrant trees to live, as we have no control over the weather or the circumstances attending planting; but we have abundant proof that our trees, when planted carefully at the proper time, have given excellent satisfaction. We dig and pack very carefully with as little exposure as possible to the sun and wind.

Packing Season. The Spring packing and shipping season usually opens here about the first of April, and continues into the month of May. In Autumn we commence digging deciduous trees and shrubs about October 10, and continue until the ground freezes, from the middle to the last of November. We strongly urge early ordering even before the season opens as we are then better able to ship at the proper time.

Rates. Five of one kind will be furnished at the ten rate, and fifty at the hundred rate.

Terms. Cash with order, or a satisfactory reference, from unknown parties. To our regular customers we extend sixty days' credit from date of invoice.

Planting Instructions

All trees when received from the nursery, whether by rail in boxes or bundles, or by teams over the road, should be put at once into a cellar, or some tight shed or stable, where the roots will be entirely secure from sun and wind, and the ends of every bruised root cut smooth with a sharp knife (cutting from the under side), and any very long root shortened. If the land is not ready for planting, they should be at once "heeled in" in some dry, sheltered spot, and left there till the ground is ready for them. No tree should be planted till the water has dried out of the land and the soil will crumble in the hand and can be filled in compactly among the fine roots. To properly plant a large tree, or one of ordinary size, on the lawn or by the roadside, at least three men are necessary—one to hold the tree perfectly upright; the next (the most skilful) should be on his knees, placing the roots and packing the fine soil among them, filling in firmly every crevice, both under and among the roots, with the finest and best soil; the third, with a long-handled shovel, should throw in the best dirt just where and when it is needed. The heaviest part of the tree should lean, if any way, toward the southwest, as the prevailing winds in Summer are from that direction, and the trees grow usually toward the east. As soon as the roots are well covered, the soil should be pressed firmly with the foot, and for large trees it should be stamped down, or firmed solid with a maul. To do this properly the land should be moderately dry, and not wet and clammy. No water should be used until the dirt has been firmed, and the hole is nearly full; then, if at any time, the watering should be liberal, several pailfuls, at least, for a large tree, and after it has dried away the soil should be drawn up around the tree. This will be watering enough for the season, unless it should be very dry. Ordinarily, in field and orchard planting no water need be used. Nurserymen do not often water trees in planting, but depend upon the rain and the dew.

Sometimes it may be necessary, in planting long avenues with trees, such as elms, maples, or willows, to run them through wet places, where the water will stand in the holes when planting. In such cases the trees may be planted on or near the top of the ground and loads of dirt placed around them, but in no case should trees be planted when the holes are partly filled with water. Large, liberal holes should in all cases be dug, especially for street and lawn trees; and on poor land at least one large cartload of fine rich loam should be put in the hole under each tree. This will depend somewhat on the quality of the land and size of the tree; for very large trees, three or four loads to a tree is none too much. No manure or fertilizer of any kind should be put into the hole to come in contact with the roots, but should be spread on top in Spring or Fall, to be washed down by the rains.

Pruning

All deciduous trees and shrubs should, as a rule, be severely pruned when transplanted. When a tree is dug, however carefully it may be done, a large part of the roots are left in the ground; and to restore the balance, as nature designed it, a corresponding part of the top should be cut away. Rapid-growing trees, as the peach, should be cut back to a mere stick, while for apple, pear, plum, and young ornamental trees, it may be sufficient to shorten the top growth one-half to three-fourths; but, as a rule, the poorer the root, the more should the top be cut in. Such shrubs as roses, hydrangeas, althaeas, and rapid-growing vines, like grapes, woodbine, and honeysuckles, which generally have small roots compared with the tops, should be cut back severely; while large trees, as elms, maples, beech, chestnuts, etc., which have been several times transplanted, may need but little cutting in. It is always best, however, at that time to shape all trees, and cut out any weak or superfluous branches. Large trees should be securely staked for a year at least, or till the new roots will hold them in place; and where exposed on streets or in fields, should be protected from horses and other animals.

The Best Season for Transplanting Trees and Shrubs

Spring is undoubtedly the best for all kinds—the earlier the better—after the ground is in suitable condition. Some should be planted very early, as the beech, larch, thorn, horse-chestnut, birch, etc., while others can be planted later, as the elm, maple, ash, magnolia, and all kinds of fruit trees. Evergreens are usually planted later, but large evergreens are safer planted early. In a favorable season, evergreens can be planted in August and September, and often do better than when planted in Spring. Evergreen Shrubs as rhododendrons, kalmias, andromedas, etc., generally have a ball of earth attached to the roots, and can be planted safely as late as June. Fall planting can be recommended for many hardy trees, as elms, maples, ash, beech, poplars, and most fruit trees and hardy shrubs, though peaches and other stone fruits (in our climate) are safer planted in Spring. Bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants do better planted in the Fall—from August to November—and the more tender ones should be covered in Winter.



Distinctive effects may be obtained by a planting of dwarf Evergreens

Coniferous Evergreens

We have grown hardy Evergreens for many years and have added new and rare varieties until our list includes the most satisfactory types for this climate. Many interesting trees are not listed, as their hardiness is rather doubtful. Otherwise beautiful groups may be spoiled by a few specimens which look "sick" and yellow, but a planting of **hardy** Evergreens has an attraction which can hardly be described, as their warmth in Winter and richness in Summer give a tone impossible to produce with other stock. They may be transplanted in the Spring and also in August or September if not too hot and dry. We dig all our Evergreens with a ball of earth attached and closely burlap the roots, thus preventing their exposure to drying winds. Handled in this way they are nearly always sure to live and grow satisfactorily.

Abies. Fir

Abies balsamea. Balsam Fir. A very regular pyramidal tree with dark green foliage, silvery on the under side. Hardy and a rapid grower. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. concolor. Silver Fir of Colorado. This is one of the finest Evergreens we know. Of upright, regular growth, it attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. Foliage long and graceful, and of a glaucous tint. 3 to 3½ feet, \$4 each, \$35 for 10; 4 to 4½ feet, \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

A. fraseri. Fraser's Fir. A native tree from the lower Alleghanies, resembling the Balsam Fir, but with darker, broader foliage, of sturdier, more compact growth, and a much better tree than the latter. 3 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 4 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

A. veitchi. Veitch's Fir. The foliage of this variety is very dark green, resembling the Nordmann's Fir, but hardy in this latitude. The under side of the foliage is silvery in charming contrast to the green. 2½ feet, \$2.50 each.



Abies concolor growing in our grounds

Biota. Oriental Arborvitae

Biota elegantissima. An upright tree with finely divided foliage. Very pretty in a dwarf evergreen bed, but should be somewhat protected until established. 2 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Douglas Spruce. See *Pseudotsuga*
Hemlock. See *Tsuga*

Juniperus. Juniper

Juniperus chinensis. Chinese Juniper. A handsome, dense-growing shrub, of very dark green foliage, used for formal gardens or in beds. 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

var. pfitzeriana. A new variety of great merit. The open, yet symmetrical growth, and the rich green foliage make it a valuable addition. Perfectly hardy. 2½ feet, \$2.50 each.

J. communis. Our native Juniper, with light, glaucous foliage. Its spreading habit gives a fine effect in rock gardens or as specimens. 15 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each.

var. hibernica. Irish Juniper. Of dense, pillar-like growth. Foliage silvery green. 3 feet, \$1 each.

var. suecica. Swedish Juniper. Much like the Irish Juniper, but of more bushy growth and rather more hardy. 3 feet, \$1.25 each.

J. japonica, *var. aurea*. Golden Japanese Juniper. A short-leaved plant of a spreading type. Perfectly hardy and one of the best golden Evergreens. 2½ feet, specimens, \$2 each.



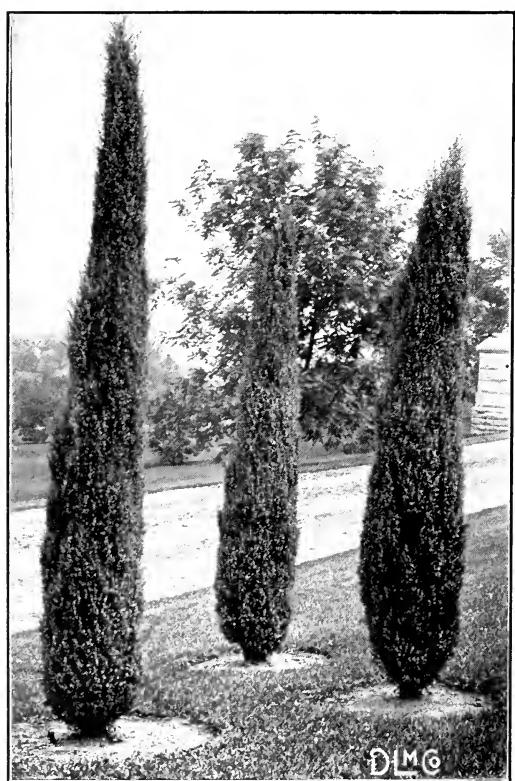
Pseudotsuga douglasii. Douglas Spruce See page 5

Juniperus sabina, *var. tamariscifolia*. Tamarisk-leaved Juniper. Makes a broad, spreading Evergreen, with glaucous foliage, finely cut, so that it has a feathery appearance. 18 to 24 inches, \$2 each.

J. virginiana. Red Cedar. One of our native trees of pyramidal growth and rich green color. 3 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 4 feet, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

var. glauca. This is a variety of the above, and its foliage, of a distinctly bluish tint, is very handsome. Perfectly hardy. 2 feet, \$1.25 each; 3 feet, \$2 each.

var. schotti. Sometimes called the Green Cedar, as its foliage is a bright green throughout the year. 3 feet, \$2.50 each.



A formal effect may be obtained with *Juniperus hibernica*

Picea. Spruce

Picea alba. American White Spruce. A very handsome native Spruce, growing to a height of 50 feet or more. Very ornamental for wind-breaks and hedges. Foliage silvery green. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

P. engelmanni. Engelmann's Spruce. A handsome Rocky Mountain tree, resembling the *P. pungens*, but of softer foliage and more compact growth. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 each.

P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. A dark green Evergreen of rapid growth. Much used for screens and windbreaks, also for trimmed hedges. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

PICEA—Continued

Picea var. maxwelli. Maxwell's Dwarf Spruce. A dwarf tree of dense growth and globular form. Rare. We have been trying for some years to obtain a stock of this variety and can offer small plants 12 inches in diameter for \$2.50 each.

P. orientalis. Eastern Spruce. Foliage dark, shining green. Tree of a slender, graceful growth. 2 feet, \$2 each.

P. pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce. This variety is, perhaps, more in demand than any other Evergreen. Upright, vigorous growth and of a bright steel-blue color; no tree equals it. We have some large specimens from 6 to 20 feet, from \$10 to \$50 each, according to size and color.

var. kosteriana. Koster's Blue Spruce. A variety of the above. Very blue, grafted from an especially blue specimen. 2 feet, \$3 each; 3 feet, \$5 each. Specimens \$8 to \$20 each.

Pinus. Pine

Pinus austriaca. Austrian Pine. Of a vigorous, bushy growth; foliage long and dark green in color, with large white terminal buds. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

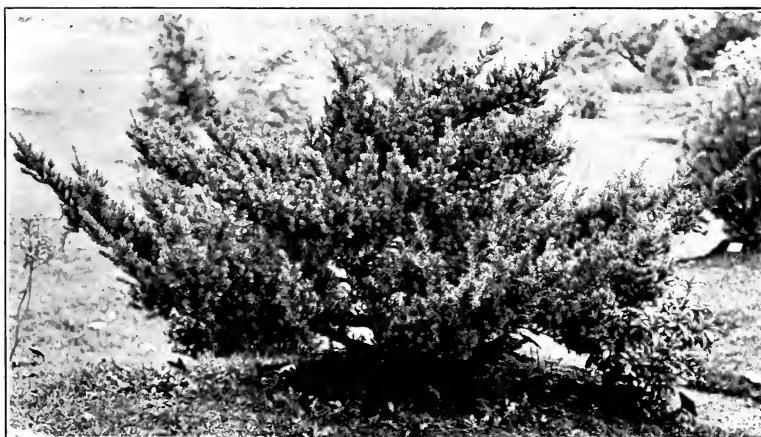
P. cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. A bushy, rather slow-growing tree of symmetrical growth, resembling the White Pine, but of more silvery foliage. 2 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

P. montana, var. mughus. Dwarf Mugho Pine. Has a dwarf, spreading habit, in form like a large bush. Very dark foliage. 15 to 18 inches, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

P. strobus. White Pine. Thrives on sandy soil where many Evergreens will not do well. Foliage light, glaucous green. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Pseudotsuga

Pseudotsuga douglasii. Douglas Spruce. A very valuable, rapid-growing Spruce from the Rocky Mountains, of a bushy, symmetrical shape. Foliage short and bright green, slightly glaucous on the under side. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each, \$13 for 10.



Taxus cuspidata brevifolia. The hardiest of the Yews—See page 6



Pinus cembra. Swiss Stone Pine

Retinispora. Japanese Cypress

Retinispora filifera. Thread-branched Japan Cypress. An Evergreen of bushy growth with slender, drooping branches. Although a slow grower, it attains a height of 12 to 15 feet, resembling a fountain of green. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2 each.

var. aurea. Golden Thread-branched Japan Cypress. A bright golden form of the above, of somewhat dwarfer growth. 18 inches, \$1.50 each.

R. obtusa, var. compacta. A very handsome dwarf Evergreen forming a round head of light green. Fine for Evergreen plantings. 2 feet, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

R. plumosa aurea. Plume-like Japan Cypress. A very striking plant, with bright golden foliage. Stands shearing well and handsomer if pruned every other year. 3 feet, \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

Sciadopitys. Umbrella Pine

Sciadopitys verticillata. A handsome and remarkable Japanese tree, with spreading branches, at the extremities of which are whorls of leaves of light green color. Growth upright and symmetrical. In this climate it should be protected in Winter until well established. \$3.50 each.

Taxus. Yew

Taxus canadensis. American Yew. A low, spreading Evergreen, with dark green foliage and red berries. Prefers a moist, shady location. The Yews form one of our most interesting and valuable groups of Evergreens. They may be used as specimen plants or *en masse*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet broad, \$1.50 each.

T. cuspidata. Japan Yew. One of the hardiest of the Yews, of spreading habit. 18 inches, \$1.50 each.

upright form. This is a variety recently introduced from Japan and has an upright habit of growth similar to *T. baccata*. We have been testing it in our nurseries and think it perfectly hardy. 2 feet, \$2 each.

var. brevifolia. A variety of the above, of a dwarf, spreading growth. The foliage is very dark green throughout the year. One of the hardiest Evergreens which we have ever grown. Bushy plants, 15 inches, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 20 inches, \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

Thuya. Arborvitae

Thuya occidentalis. American Arborvitae. A fast-growing, pyramidal tree, foliage light green. Very ornamental for specimens and for hedges. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

var. aurea (George Peabody). A variety of the above, with bright yellow foliage. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each.

var. pyramidalis. A very fine Evergreen for formal plantings, as its dark green foliage needs no shearing to produce an upright, pyramidal tree. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

var. sibirica. Siberian Arborvitae. We consider this to be one of the very best Arborvitae for this latitude. It is very hardy, and its dark green foliage does not burn in the Winter. We especially recommend this for hedges and screens. Of a slower and bushier growth than the American variety. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.



Thuya sibirica retains its green color throughout the year

Tsuga. Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. One of the most beautiful of all the Evergreens. Its slender pendulous branches give it a most pleasing appearance. Very valuable for specimen trees, in groups, or for hedges. Foliage soft dark green. Our plants have been pruned so that they are bushy specimens. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

var. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. Dense, dark foliage, quite distinct from the *T. canadensis*. Very rare. 12 to 18 inches, \$1 each.



Tsuga canadensis growing in our nursery

Broad-leaved Evergreens

The richness and beauty of this group of plants is not excelled by any other. The dark green of the foliage, surmounted by blossoms of pink, white or crimson, makes a picture never forgotten by those who have once seen them. Thousands of people annually visit natural plantings of Mountain Laurel and Rhododendrons in June, to see the masses of bloom. The foliage is our most common Christmas green.

They do best in partial shade, where they will not be exposed to the burning rays of the sun in Summer, but can be kept cool and moist. These methods of culture should be observed when growing Andromedas, Kalmias, Rhododendrons and the like.



Andromeda floribunda, showing details of flowers.
Perfectly hardy for border planting

Andromeda

Andromeda floribunda. A dwarf plant, attaining a height of 2 or 3 feet; a very desirable border plant for Rhododendrons. Flowers pure white, resembling the flowers of the Lily of the Valley. Buds form in late Summer, giving the plant an appearance of bloom, until the real blooming time in May. Blooming plants, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

Buxus. Boxwood

Buxus sempervirens. A compact shrub, with small, shining leaves. We have them in pyramidal shape, suitable for planting in tubs. 3 to 3½ feet, \$3.50 each; 4 to 4½ feet, \$5 each.

B. suffruticosa. The well-known Box edging, so much used in old-fashioned gardens for borders of walks and flower beds. 4 to 5 inches, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 for 100; 5 to 6 inches, 90 cts. for 10, \$7 for 100.

Daphne

Daphne cneorum. A low-growing evergreen plant, very pretty for rockeries or borders. Prefers a partial shade, but will grow in the sun if given a slight protection in Winter. Blooms in May, bearing small, fragrant pink flowers. 6 to 8 inches, 50 cts. each.

Euonymus. Creeping Evergreen

Euonymus radicans. A very handsome creeping vine for covering low stone work, etc. Foliage deep green. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

var. variegata. A variety of the above; foliage variegated with creamy white and pink shades. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

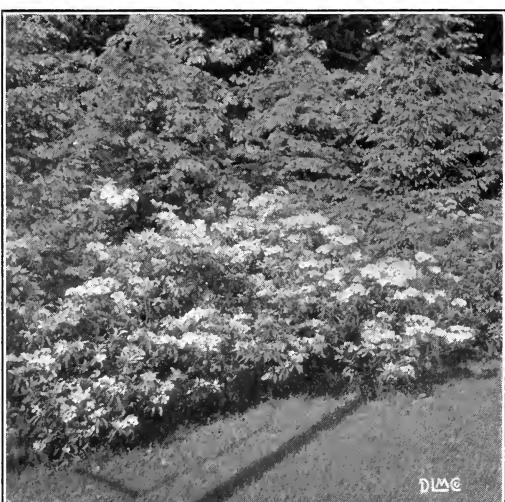
var. vegetus (rotundifolia). A broad-leaved variety of *E. radicans*, having leaves three-quarters to an inch across. Grayish-white berries. Strong plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Kalmia. Laurel

Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel. This handsome shrub is, without doubt, one of our most valuable broad-leaved Evergreens. It will grow in the open sun, but likes best the half shade such as large Oaks, etc., cast. The foliage is dark green, and its glossy oval leaves make an especially pleasing display for Christmas decorations. It attains a height of 8 or 10 feet and in some cases more, but small plants blossom with great profusion, bearing clusters of white and coral-pink, cup-shaped flowers, which are too well known to need further description. We have an especially fine stock of these and can quote them by the hundred, if desired. 1 to 1½ feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10; large plants, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Leucothoe

Leucothoe catesbeiae. A low-growing shrub, with large, dark green foliage. Blossoms pure white, resembling the *Andromeda floribunda*. 50 cts. each.



Kalmia latifolia



A mass planting of hardy Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons

Wherever the Rhododendron is grown it is one of the most magnificent of flowering plants, its large heads of brilliant flowers almost covering the plant in June, and its dark green foliage throughout the year make it most desirable. It is often considered a difficult plant to grow, but if a few methods of culture are observed, it may be grown with success in many places considered impossible. Care should be taken not to plant them in soil which has lime, as they do best in "sour" or "acid" soil. If the ground has much lime it should be removed to a depth of two feet and replaced with leaf mold or similar soil. After the plants are set out a mulch should be scattered around the roots. Do not rake off the mulch, but add leaves every Fall, and you will soon have ideal soil for the plants. They will do better if given some protection from the rays of the sun, not only in the Summer to keep them from drying up, but in the Winter, so that the buds will not start before warm weather.

Rhododendron catawbiense. A native variety valued for its deep green foliage, as it is the hardiest of the Rhododendrons. 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

R. maximum. Great Laurel. A very broad-leaved native variety. A vigorous grower and perfectly hardy; bears large trusses of rosyl-white flowers in late June. 2 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

We can furnish these two varieties in carload lots collected from their native habitat in sizes from 2 to 6 feet. For large plantings this is the most economical way to procure them. We will make special prices on application.

R. HYBRIDUM. Hardy Hybrids.

We list below the varieties which we consider to be the hardiest and best of the hybrids. Many tender varieties or those of doubtful hardiness might be obtained from Europe at a lower price, but we endeavor to grow only those which have proved themselves able to withstand our New England Winters.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Album elegans. Blush, changing to white; free flowering.

Alexander Dancer. Light rose, with lighter center. Very large trusses of flowers.

Atrosanguineum. Blood red; early.

Boule de Neige. White; of dwarf growth.

Caractacus. Rich, dark crimson. The flower trusses are large and full.

Catawbiense alba. Pure white. A variety of the type.

Charles Bagley. Bright cherry red; late.

Charles Dickens. Scarlet; compact habit of growth.

Everestianum. One of the hardiest and best Rhododendrons for New England. Compact trusses of rosyl-lilac; edges of petals delicately frilled.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson; very large truss.

Kettledrum. Fine dark red; late.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose, spotted. One of the best of the pink varieties.

Lady Clermont. Deep red, shaded lighter.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson; excellent foliage.

Old Port. Rich plum color. Very distinct.

Roseum elegans. Bright, deep rose; excellent foliage.

Yucca. Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. A very unique Evergreen plant, with sharp, sword-shaped leaves, bearing creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers on stems 5 to 6 feet tall. Unexcelled for borders or mass planting. Strong plants, 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 for 100.

Ornamental Deciduous Trees

We have included in this list not only upright deciduous trees, but also weeping forms. In most cases we have quoted on medium-sized trees, the size usually planted. We can, however, furnish larger specimen trees in many of these varieties, and shall be glad to quote prices to any one interested. We can also quote on larger quantities than those mentioned.

Ash. See *Fraxinus*

Acer. Maple

Acer dasycarpum. White or Silver-leaved Maple. A native Maple, one of the fastest-growing of the species. Foliage light green above and silvery white beneath. One of the most useful trees where a quick growth is desired. 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts. each.

var. wieri. Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. A variety of the Silver Maple, having graceful, drooping branches and deeply cut foliage. Very ornamental for individual planting. 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each.

A. pennsylvanicum. Striped-bark Maple. A beautiful tree, with the bark striped white and green. Very pretty in Winter. 8 to 10 feet, \$2 each.

A. platancides. Norway Maple. A large tree, with spreading, rounded growth and dark green leaves. Hardy and vigorous, and well adapted for seashore and street planting. 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each.

var. geneva. A variety of the Norway Maple. Foliage bright green in the Spring, changes to a darker shade, becoming a rich, coppery purple in late Summer, giving an appearance of having been touched by frost. Large specimens, \$2 to \$5 each.

var. schwedleri. Schwedler's Maple. Very handsome, the young growth and foliage being of a deep red, fading to green as it matures. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.75 each.

A. pseudo-platanus. Sycamore Maple. A rapid-growing tree, with smooth, grayish bark, and striking leaves. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.



Acer polymorphum atropurpureum

Acer rubrum. Red Maple. A very handsome, rapid-growing species, valued for its blossoms, and for its bright scarlet foliage in the Fall. Will do well in damp location. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

A. saccharum. Sugar, or Rock Maple. We consider this to be the best ornamental tree in New England. It does well everywhere (with the possible exception as a city tree) in town and village, and is the ideal roadside tree. It will adapt itself to any soil, heavy or light; in rocky pastures or on mountain sides it is equally at home. We have a large and especially fine stock of these trees. 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts. each; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each.

Japan Maples

The Japan Maples comprise a class of low-growing bushy trees of dense, compact growth, and delicately cut foliage. Their graceful growth is especially pleasing whether as specimen plants or in clumps.

Acer palmatum. Palm-leaved Maple. Of upright growth, it attains a height of 10 feet or more. Foliage deeply cut and of a deep green color, changing to crimson in the Autumn. 4 to 5 feet, bushy, \$2.50.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum. Blood-leaved Japan Maple. Slow growing, bushy, with deeply cut dark purple foliage. This is one of the handsomest of our purple-leaved trees. 18 inches, \$1; 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each.

var. dissectum. Cut-leaved Japan Maple. A cut-leaved variety of the above, with deep crimson leaves very finely divided, giving a feathery effect. Of a dwarf, drooping growth. Extra. 18 inches, \$1.50.



A magnificent specimen of **Acer saccharum**

Aesculus. Horse-Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum. White-flowering Horse-Chestnut. This well-known species forms a tree of regular habit, is hardy and vigorous. Its upright spikes of white flowers distinguish it from all other trees. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

var. flore pleno. Double White-flowered Horse-Chestnut. A handsome variety of the above, having large, showy spikes of double white flowers. It bears no fruit. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25.

var. rubicunda. Red-flowered Horse-Chestnut. Blooms a little later than the white-flowered variety. Flowers a deep red, producing a striking effect. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25.

Aralia. Angelica Tree

Aralia spinosa. Hercules' Club. A very distinct tree, having luxuriant foliage, giving a tropical effect. The trunk and limbs are covered with spiny thorns. Large spikes of white flowers followed by purple berries. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

Beech. See *Fagus*

Betula. Birch

Betula alba. European White Birch. A graceful, rapid grower. Pure white bark. 6 to 7 feet, 75 cts.

var. pendula laciniata. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. A beautiful weeping tree for ornamental planting. Its long, pendulous branches, silver-white bark, and delicately cut foliage make it very attractive. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

var. pendula youngi. Young's Weeping Birch. A handsome weeping Birch, in growth somewhat like the Weeping Beech. Most effective as a single specimen. \$1.50 each.

B. papyrifera. Canoe, or Paper Birch. A native of America. Bark silvery white, foliage broad and of a dark green color. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

Castanea. Chestnut

Castanea americana. American Sweet Chestnut. Our native Chestnut, bearing edible nuts. Leaves large and dark green. We have a fine stock which we have grown from large Northern nuts. They have been transplanted a number of times but should be well cut back when planted. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

Cercis. Red Bud

Cercis canadensis. American Judas Tree. A low-growing, round-headed tree, producing a very beautiful effect by its profusion of deep pink flowers all along the limbs before the leaves appear. Leaves are heart-shaped and of a deep green color. 4 to 5 feet, stocky, 50 cts. each.

Cladrastis. Yellow Wood

Cladrastis tinctoria; syn. *Virgilia lutea*. Yellow-wood. A very fine, native tree of symmetrical growth and smooth bark. Foliage bright green, changing to bright yellow in the Autumn. It flowers every other year in June, when the long, white racemes of flowers cover the tree. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

Chionanthus. White Fringe

Chionanthus virginica. A vigorous shrub or small tree. Dark green foliage and thread-like white flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts.

Cornus. Dogwood

Cornus florida. White-flowering Dogwood. One of the most beautiful of our native flowering shrubs. Flowers, appearing early in May, are three inches across. When in bloom the tree has a singular Japanese effect. Foliage light green, turning in Autumn to a brilliant scarlet. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, \$4 each.

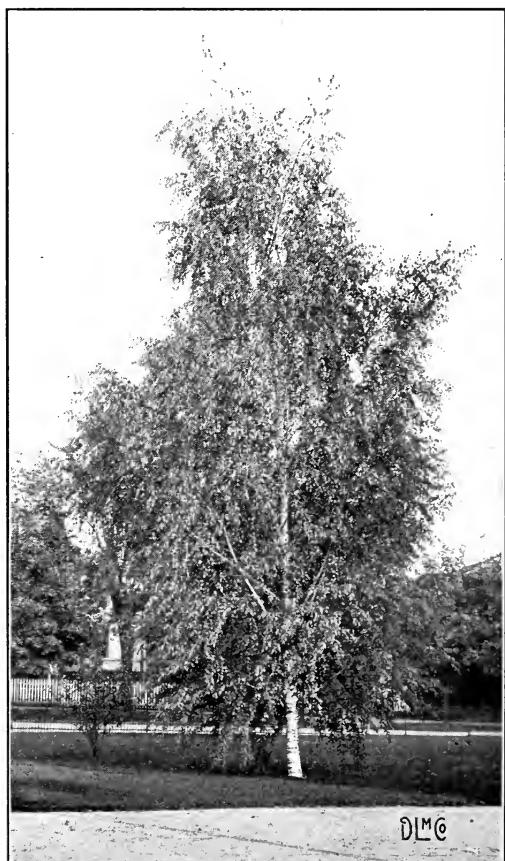
var. rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. A variety of the above, producing deep red flowers, making, when planted near the white, a very beautiful contrast. 3 to 4 feet, \$3 each.

Crataegus. Thorn

Crataegus oxyacantha, var. *alba plena*. Double White Thorn. Too well-known to need description. Bears pure white, rosette-shaped flowers in great abundance. \$1.

var. coccinea flore pleno. Double Red Thorn. Bears red or deep pink flowers. \$1.

var. coccinea flore pleno Pauli. Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. Flowers a bright carmine. The best variety of its color. \$1.



The graceful Weeping Birch. *Betula pen. lac.*

Cytisus. Golden Chain

Cytisus laburnum, var. alpinum. Scotch Laburnum. A low-growing tree, bearing bright yellow racemes. Clover-like leaves of glossy green. 50 cts.

Elm. See *Ulmus*

Fagus. Beech

Fagus ferruginea. American Beech. One of our finest American trees. Of very symmetrical growth, bark smooth and grayish green, foliage dark green. Rather a slow grower. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.

F. sylvatica. European Beech. Of more rapid growth than the American form. Leaves bright, glossy green. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

var. pendula. Weeping Beech. A unique weeping tree. The trunk is upright, but the limbs are very long and drooping. When clad in its deep green foliage this tree is very graceful. \$1.50.

var. purpurea riversi. Rivers' Purple Beech. The handsomest purple-leaved tree in cultivation. Of symmetrical growth, it is an attractive tree for lawn planting. The foliage, when it first appears, is of a blood-red color, changing to a coppery shade as it matures. 5 to 6 feet, bushy, \$2.

Fraxinus. Ash

Fraxinus americana. American White Ash. A valuable native tree. More exempt from insects than most other trees. 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts.

Ginkgo. Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo biloba; syn., Salisburia adiantifolia. A remarkable tree, with Fern-like foliage, somewhat resembling the Maidenhair Fern—hence its name. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

Gymnocladus

Gymnocladus canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree. A tree of rather irregular growth; bark rough. Owing to its few twigs it is sometimes called the Stump Tree. 6 to 9 feet, \$1.50.



The *Fraxinus americana* is practically immune to all insects

Koelreuteria. Varnish Tree

Koelreuteria paniculata. Valued for its remarkably bright yellow flowers which appear in late July. Bark dark gray and rough. \$1.

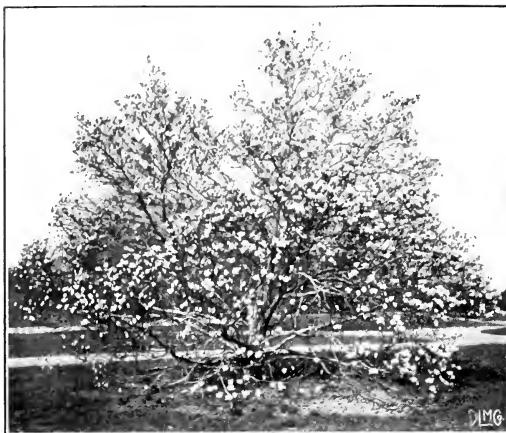
Larix. Larch

Larix europaea. European Larch. A rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, resembling in Summer an Evergreen. Bears small cones. 4 to 5 feet, 60 cts.

L. leptolepis; syn., L. kæmpferi. Japanese Larch. A strong, vigorous grower, having beautiful light green foliage. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50.



Cornus florida give a "woodsy" effect—See page 10



In April Magnolias are covered with fragrant flowers like Pond Lilies

Liriodendron

Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree, or White-wood. A large and rapid-growing, native tree of pyramidal growth. Its curiously-shaped, broad leaves are dark green, and its profusion of large Tulip-shaped flowers of greenish yellow make it a distinct species. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

Magnolia

This is one of our most beautiful families of flowering trees. They should be planted in rather a sheltered spot, not exposed to the cold sweep of winds in Winter. They should always be transplanted in the Spring, and care taken not to let the roots dry. However, when once in bloom, they will repay for all care which has been taken of them.

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree. A native tree of symmetrical growth, producing small yellowish flowers in June. Fruit large, and when green resembling a Cucumber; when ripe a brilliant red. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

Chinese Varieties

These should be given a somewhat sheltered position.

M. alexandrina. Large cup-shaped flowers of shell pink. Make a bushy tree. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50.

M. conspicua. Chinese White Magnolia. Flowers cup-shaped and of a waxy-white color. Tree grows to a height of thirty or forty feet. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50.

M. glauca. Sweet Bay. A remarkably sweet scented species bearing small, creamy-white flowers in June. Habit of growth sprawling and open. Scarce. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

M. lennei. Lenne's Magnolia. A very showy variety, producing large, cup-shaped flowers of a deep red color. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.

M. soulangeana. Soulange's Magnolia. A handsome variety, with dark green leaves and large pink and white flowers. Grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.

M. speciosa. Much like the preceding variety, except that it blooms a little later. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.

Magnolia stellata. Hall's Magnolia. A dwarf variety, bearing a profusion of pure white flowers in April before the leaves appear; one of the earliest blooming shrubs, a fine variety for small grounds. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.

M. tripetala. Umbrella Tree. A medium-sized tree, with very large, broad, handsome leaves 15 to 18 inches long. Large, creamy-white flowers appear in June. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.

Maple. See Acer

Morus. Mulberry

Morus alba, var. pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry. A very hardy, ornamental, weeping tree, with abundant, deeply-lobed foliage. Forms an umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. 6 to 7 feet, specimens, \$2.

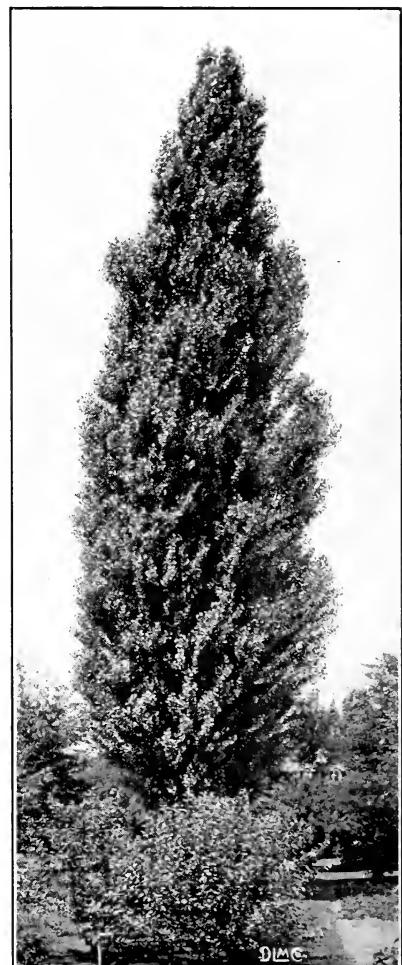
Pyrus. Flowering Apple

Pyrus floribunda. Flowering Crab. Flowers deep crimson in bud, fading to white when fully open. Small, red fruit in the Fall. \$1.

P. ioensis, var. bechteli. Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab. One of the best of the flowering Crabs. Charming double pink flowers, sweetly perfumed, resembling small Roses. Tree of medium height. \$1.

P. parkmanii. Parkman's Crab. A variety producing beautiful double flowers on slender, drooping branches. \$1.

P. spectabilis. A very ornamental tree, in the Spring covered profusely with deep red buds, which fade to white and pink as the flowers open. \$1.



Lombardy Poplars make a quick pyramidal growth.—See page 13

Pyrus Sorbus. Mountain Ash

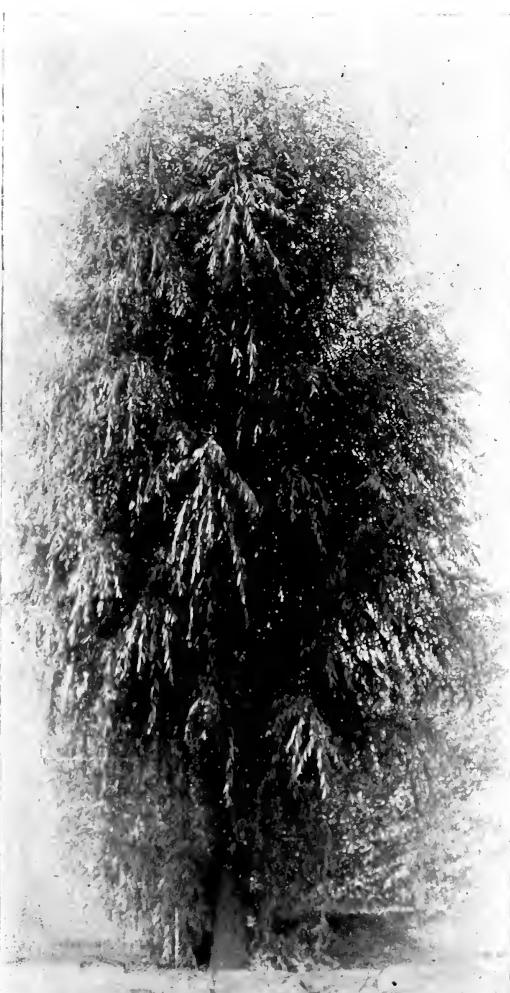
Pyrus americana. American Mountain Ash. A pretty native tree of spreading growth, producing clusters of orange-red berries in the Autumn. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

P. aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. Is much like the American form but of smaller growth. Clusters of bright red berries from July until Winter. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

Populus. Poplar

Populus fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. A tall-growing tree of upright habit, having glossy, dark green foliage. Used a great deal for screens or wherever a quick-growing tree is desired. 8 to 10 feet, 60 cts.; 10 to 12 feet, 75 cts.

P. monilifera. Carolina Poplar. A rapid-growing tree of more spreading habit than other varieties of this species. 8 to 10 feet, 50 cts.; 10 to 12 feet, 75 cts.



The original *Salix elegantissima* growing in our grounds

Quercus. Oak

Quercus palustris. Pin Oak. We consider this to be the handsomest and most valuable of the Oaks. Foliage deeply cut, of a glossy green, changing to a brilliant scarlet in the Fall. 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each, \$6 for 10.

Q. rubra. Red Oak. A native tree attaining a large size with dark green foliage changing to a bronze shade in the Fall. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

Salix. Willow

Salix alba. White Willow. Our native variety, thriving in moist locations. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts.

S. elegantissima. Thurlow Willow. A very beautiful variety introduced by us in 1895. Of upright growth the branches have a decided droop, small pendulous branches 15 to 20 feet in length, depending from the main limbs. A fast grower and the hardiest of the Weeping Willows. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

S. pentandra. Laurel-leaved Willow. A handsome Willow of upright growth and brilliant, glossy foliage. Very good for seashore planting. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. vitellina, var. aurea. Golden Willow. A variety with bright golden bark. Very showy in Winter. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

var. aurea pendula. Weeping Golden Willow. A weeping form of the above. 25 cts.

var. britzensis. A unique variety with bright crimson bark. Very attractive for Winter landscapes. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Syringa. Lilac

Syringa japonica. Japan Tree Lilac. A remarkable variety of this well-known species growing in its native state as a tree 50 or 60 feet in height, young plants assuming the tree form. Produces large panicles of creamy-white, odorless flowers in July. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

Thorn. See *Crataegus*

Tilia. Linden

Tilia americana. American Linden, or Basswood. A rapid-growing, native tree of spreading habit, much used for street planting. Leaves large and of a light green color. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

T. europaea. European Linden. This variety has smaller leaves, of a somewhat darker green than the American. 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Tulip Tree. See *Liriodendron*

Ulmus. Elm

Ulmus americana. American White Elm. A variety too well known to need description. Its broad, spreading growth and drooping habit, so characteristic of New England landscapes, are magnificent. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50 each.

U. scabra, var. huntingdoni. Huntingdon's Elm. An erect, rapid-growing tree, with smooth, gray bark and dark green foliage. Large specimens, \$3 to \$5.

var. pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm. A weeping variety grafted on an upright stem 6 or 8 feet tall, forming a spreading, umbrella-shaped tree, which, with its luxuriant foliage, makes it appear like a perfect fountain of green. Very hardy and vigorous.

Deciduous Shrubs

We are listing under this head both flowering shrubs and those valued for their foliage. There is no class of plants which may be used for such a variety of purposes as these; no plot too large or too small to be beautified by them. An attractive display may be had throughout the Summer, and even in Winter the bright-colored bark of some species adds much to the landscape.

Althaea. See *Hibiscus*

Azaleas

These are among the most beautiful of our flowering shrubs. They prefer the same kind of ground as the Rhododendrons, viz.: a loamy soil mixed with leaf mold that will retain moisture through the hot days of Summer. We wish to call especial attention to our five varieties of native Azaleas, producing such exquisite tints of pink and white, and, in the calendulaceae, the various shades of red and orange. We have also a good stock in larger sizes than those listed below, and would be pleased to quote to anyone interested.

Azalea arborescens. Smooth Azalea. A rather slow-growing variety of symmetrical and bushy habit. Flowers pink and white, very fragrant, appearing in June. 12 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.00 each, \$8 for 10.

A. calendulacea. Flame-colored Azalea. This is the flame-colored Azalea of the South, although perfectly hardy with us here in the North. It varies in color from a deep red to a lemon yellow, equal to any imported Ghent variety. 18 to 24 inches, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 2 to 2½ feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

A. nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. Blooms early in May, bearing deep pink, showy flowers in abundance. 12 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

A. pontica. Hardy Ghent Azalea. Fragrant flowers in a variety of colors; crimson, scarlet, pink, white, yellow, etc. When in bloom, the bush is a mass of color. Budded plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

A. vaseyi. Southern Azalea. The first of the Azaleas to bloom, bearing pink or apple-blossom-colored flowers, quite different from any of the others. It is comparatively new in this section, but has received a cordial welcome. 18 to 24 inches, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Azalea mollis

Azalea viscosa. White Swamp Honeysuckle. A variety bearing white flowers of a sweet fragrance. Blooms in June or July. 12 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. mollis. An imported variety producing very large flowers, 3 inches across. We have some selected seedlings, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.

Berberis. Barberry

The Barberries are deservedly popular. They are perfectly hardy, will grow on poor soil, and produce an abundance of foliage and fruit.

Berberis sieboldi. A Japan variety having broader leaves than the *B. thunbergi*, and bearing yellow flowers followed by red berries. The Autumn foliage is very brilliant. 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

B. thunbergi. Thunberg's Barberry. A very valuable Japanese Barberry, used more than any other variety, both for specimen plants and for hedges. Invaluable for low hedges as it forms a prickly barrier which may be pruned to any height desired. We can quote on these sizes by the hundred. 12 to 18 inches, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10; 18 to 24 inches, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 2½ to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

B. vulgaris. Common Barberry. Of vigorous habit, growing to a height of 5 to 6 feet. Foliage light green, flowers yellow, succeeded by bright red berries. 2 to 2½ feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

var. *purpurea*. Purple Barberry. A variety of the above, having deep purple foliage. Valuable for hedges. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Black Alder. See *Ilex*

Calycanthus. Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus. Spice Bush. A dark green leaved bushy shrub, bearing deep chocolate-colored flowers with strong Strawberry fragrance. 35 cts.

Cercis. See Deciduous Trees

Chionanthus. See Deciduous Trees

Clethra. Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia. Of rapid growth, having bright, glossy green leaves, and bearing upright spikes of very fragrant white flowers. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Our most popular hedge plant is the hardy Japanese Barberry—See page 14

Colutea

Colutea arboreascens. Bladder Senna. An attractive bush of free growth, bearing bright yellow flowers throughout the Summer. These are followed by reddish bladder-like seed pods. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Cornus. Cornel or Dogwood

Cornus alba. Siberian Cornel. A handsome variety, having very brilliant red bark. Very valuable for Winter decoration. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

C. mascula. Cornelian Cherry. A tall shrub of dense growth, bearing bright yellow flowers in April, followed by large red berries in the Fall. 35 cts.

C. stolonifera, var. aurea. Has bright yellow bark. Very attractive when planted with the *alba*. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Currant. See *Ribes*

Deutzia

This well-known family of shrubs varies in height from 18 inches to 6 feet, and is very handsome both in specimen plants and in borders.

Deutzia candidissima plena. A pure white double variety of rapid growth. 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. crenata. Has double flowers of white, with the outer petals of a deep red. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

var. Pride of Rochester. Resembles the above variety, but has larger flowers, blossoming nearly a week earlier. 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. gracilis. A dwarf variety of bushy growth, producing long sprays of single white flowers in early June. 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

D. lemoinei. A hybrid of *D. gracilis*, of slightly taller growth and larger flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Diervilla. Weigela

These are very handsome shrubs of symmetrical growth and of a drooping tendency. The large, trumpet-shaped flowers, varying from white to a deep red, appear in June and July.

Diervilla candida. Pure white flowers in abundance, appearing in June and continuing throughout the Summer. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

D. rosea. Produces rose-colored flowers throughout the Summer. Desirable in a collection. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

var. nana variegata. A dwarf form of the *rosea*, having bright green leaves variegated very evenly with clear yellow. One of the most satisfactory variegated-leaved shrubs we know. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

D. Eva Rathke. One of the best of the Weigelas. Hardy and vigorous, of a rather spreading growth and bearing deep red flowers throughout the Summer. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Elder. See *Sambucus*

Euonymus. Strawberry Tree

Euonymus alatus. Cork-barked Euonymus. An interesting variety, with rough, corky bark. Flowers yellow, followed by red fruit. The foliage is especially brilliant in the Fall. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

E. atropurpureus. A shrub of tall growth, bearing attractive purple blossoms. Fruit of a brilliant crimson. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

E. europaeus. Forms a tall shrub or low tree, with smaller leaves than the above variety. Purple flowers and crimson fruit. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

Exochorda. Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. A shrub of vigorous growth, producing a profusion of white flowers in early Spring. Valuable for massing. 40 cts. each.

Forsythia. Golden Bell

Valuable for its very early flowers of bright yellow, appearing in April before the leaves, giving a touch of color to the otherwise bare landscape at this time.

Forsythia fortunei. Fortune's Forsythia. Of vigorous, upright growth; foliage deep, glossy green. Clear yellow flowers in abundance. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10. Extra large plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

F. intermedia. Of rather deeper foliage and lighter-colored flowers than the *Fortunei*. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

F. suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. A weeping variety, with long, pendulous branches covered in April with yellow flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Hamamelis. Witch Hazel

Hamamelis virginica. Of tall growth, producing yellow flowers, in November, after the leaves have ripened. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

Hibiscus. Althaea, or Rose of Sharon

A very handsome group of shrubs, flowering in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

Hibiscus Syriacus

Alba plena. Double white, with red center.

Ardens. Double; of a bluish shade.

Boule de Feu. Double red.

Cœlestis. Single purple; vigorous.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double white, flushed pink.

Lady Stanley. Rosy white, red center.

Totus albus. Single, pure white. Extra.

18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 35 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Honeysuckle. See *Lonicera*

Hydrangea

A well-known class of plants very valuable for massing. Flowers in large, upright spikes, appearing in August.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba. Ever-blooming Hydrangea. A wonderful new and very attractive addition to the hardy Hydrangeas. Large, flat blooms, 7 or 8 inches in diameter, of creamy white. When past blooming they change to green so that they are invisible against the plant. Its long season of bloom from early June until frost, gives it an additional value. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

H. paniculata grandiflora. A fine shrub, bearing immense pyramidal heads of pink and white flowers in August and September. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; extra large, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

The same in tree form, stems about 3 feet tall with a branching top. 50 cts.

Ilex. Holly

Ilex verticillata. Black Alder or Deciduous Holly. Valued for its bright crimson berries in the Fall and Winter. 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Lespedeza. Perennial Pea

Lespedeza sieboldii; syn., Desmodium pendulifolium. Perennial Pea. A Fall-blooming shrub bearing masses of reddish-violet flowers. Dies to the ground every year. Strong plants. 50 cts. each.

Ligustrum. Privet

A very pretty class of plants which are excellent for hedges.

Ligustrum amurense. Amoor Privet. A variety resembling in habit of growth the California Privet, but perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L. ibota. A very hardy Japanese Privet, with dark, glossy leaves. Racemes of white flowers in July, followed by shining black berries. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100.

L. media. A fine variety of bushy growth. Flowers not quite as prominent as in the *Ibota*. Black berries in the Autumn. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

L. ovalifolium. California Privet. A very handsome Privet of upright growth, extensively used for hedge plants. Not quite as hardy as the *L. amurense*. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Lilac. See *Syringa*



What can be prettier than a living fence of Privet (*Ligustrum*)

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

Lonicera tatarica. Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle. A large shrub of rather drooping habit, bearing clusters of pink flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

var. alba. A form of the above, with fragrant white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.

var. grandiflora rosea. Bright pink flowers, more showy than the type. 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

Philadelphus. Syringa or Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. Mock Orange. One of the best of this familiar class of shrubs. Flowers pure white and exceedingly fragrant, are borne in clusters. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

var. aureus. A dwarf form of the above, having golden foliage and white flowers. 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each.

P. grandiflorus. Large-flowered Syringa. Bears showy, large, white flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. lemoinei. A hybrid variety; fragrant, yellowish-white flowers, borne in abundance. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each.

Prunus. Almond

Prunus sinensis, var. alba plena. Double White-flowering Almond. A dwarf shrub, bearing rosette-shaped flowers of white. 35 cts. each.

var. rosea plena. Double Pink-flowering Almond. Similar to the above except that the flowers are deep pink. 35 cts. each.

Rhodoty whole Kerria

Rhodoty whole kerrioides. An ornamental Japanese shrub, bearing single white flowers in May, succeeded by small black fruit. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

Rhus. Sumach

Rhus copallina. Shining Sumach. Foliage glossy green. Bears large conical heads of flowers in August, turning to bright crimson. A very ornamental shrub. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each.

R. cotinus. Smoke Bush, or Purple Fringe. A very distinct shrub, with round leaves turning purple in the Fall. Large masses of misty purplish bloom in June. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

R. glabra. Smooth Sumach. The leaves are green, somewhat glaucous on the under side, turning to orange and scarlet in the Fall. Effective for massing or for natural plantings. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

R. typhina laciniata. Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumach. A tall, vigorous grower, with graceful fronds of finely cut foliage, surmounted with upright spikes of deep crimson flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Ribes. Currant

Ribes aureum. Yellow-flowering Currant. Light green foliage, changing to beautiful purple tints in Autumn. Showy yellow racemes of flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Rosa. See Rose Section

Sambucus. Elder

Large shrubs, ornamental in flower and foliage. They will sometimes Winter-kill, only to shoot up 2 or 3 feet the following Summer.

Sambucus nigra, var. aurea. Golden Elder. A very valuable golden-leaved variety. When planted in open sunshine foliage is of a bright color. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Elder. Having beautifully cut dark green foliage, it is one of the finest of the cut-leaved shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Spiraea. Meadowsweet

These are beautiful flowering shrubs, all rather low growing, always liked for their graceful habit.

Spiraea arguta. Pure white flowers borne in profusion very early in the Spring. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

S. bumalda, var. Anthony Waterer. An improved form of the *bumalda*, bearing flat heads of deep red flowers throughout the Summer. Of dwarf habit. 12 to 18 inches, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S. callosa, var. alba. Is of the same habit as the above, but with white flowers borne all Summer. 12 to 18 inches, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S. opulifolia, var. aurea. Golden Spiraea. Golden-yellow foliage, and flat heads of white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. Bridal Wreath. Small shining leaves, white, rosette-shaped flowers appearing in May. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

S. thunbergi. Thunberg's Spiraea. Of dwarf and very graceful habit, narrow, light green leaves borne on slender, drooping branches. White flowers early in May. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. van houttei. Van Houtte's Spiraea. This is the finest of the Spiraeas. Flowers pure white, borne in clusters so closely that the long, drooping branches appear like streamers of white. Blooms the last of May. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Symporicarpos. Waxberry

Symporicarpos racemosus. Snowberry. Is of bushy form, producing pink flowers in Summer, and large, white berries in the Fall. Of the easiest culture, thriving in full sun, and stands more shade than any other shrub we know. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts., \$2.50 for 10.

S. vulgaris. Indian Currant. A low-growing shrub of graceful habit, having clusters of red berries which last through the Winter. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Syringa. Lilac

These well-known shrubs are indispensable where a collection of blooming plants is desired. The hybrid forms are especially beautiful.

Syringa Japonica. See Deciduous Trees

Syringa pekinensis. Chinese Lilac. Foliage shining green, flowers creamy white. Blooms late. 50 cts.

S. persica. Persian Lilac. A rather dwarf variety, bearing light purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts.

S. persica, var. alba. White Persian Lilac. A white form of the above. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts.

S. rothomagensis. A variety having reddish flowers. 3 feet, 60 cts.

S. villosa. A very handsome Japan variety, leaves large and thick, pink when in bud, the flowers fading to white. Extra. 3 feet, 60 cts.

S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. The familiar variety with light purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

var. alba. Common White Lilac. A white form of the above. Very fragrant. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Hybrid Varieties

Belle de Nancy. Pink, with white center.

Charles X. Dark reddish purple.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Produces large panicles of white.

La Tour d'Auvergne. Double flowers of deep violet.

Ludwig Spæth. One of the best. Large, dark, purple-red flowers.

Madame Lemoine. A fine double white variety.

Madame Casimir Perier. Double, creamy white.

Marie Legraye. A dwarf grower. The best single white.

President Grey. A beautiful blue. Both the panicle and the individual flower are exceptionally large.

Rubra de Marley. Purplish red; free flowering. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; extra specimens, \$1 to \$3 each.

Tamarix. Tamarisk

Tamarix africana. Very graceful, light, feathery foliage of bright green, with upright spikes of pink. Blooms in May. Very ornamental even when not in bloom. 3 feet, 35 cts.

Viburnum. Arrow-Wood

Viburnum acerifolium. Maple-leaved Viburnum. Bears flat heads of white flowers in May, with black berries in the Autumn. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. A native shrub, having glossy green leaves. White flowers appear in June, followed in Autumn by blue berries. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

V. lantana. Wayfaring Tree. Large leaves four or five inches across, dark green above, silvery white beneath. Grows to a large bush or small tree. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each.

V. opulus. Tree Cranberry. A tall-growing shrub of bushy habit, flowers white, fruit red, hanging in clusters. 3 feet, 35 cts.; 4 feet, 50 cts.

V. plicatum. Japan Snowball. One of our most valuable flowering shrubs. Foliage large and of a deep green color, flowers in round clusters, resembling balls of snow. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts.

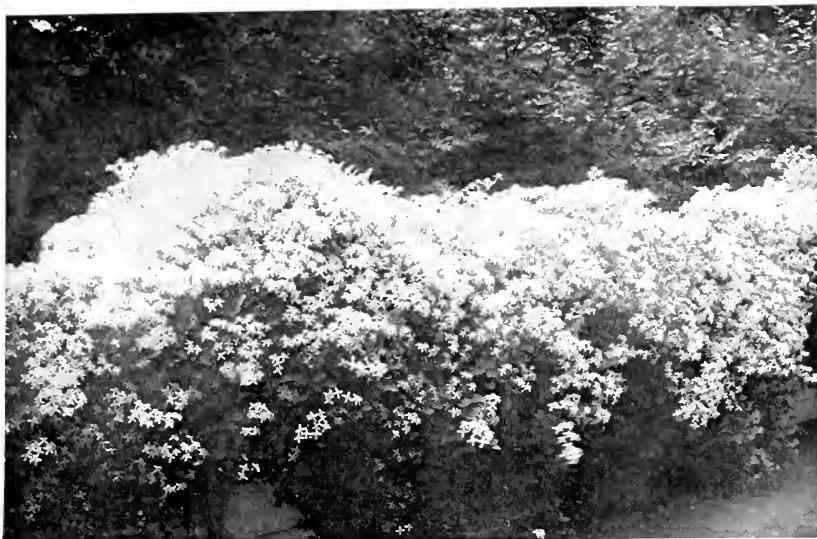
V. tomentosum. The single form of the above variety. White flowers in clusters. Very beautiful foliage in the Fall. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each \$4 for 10.

Weigela. See Diervilla

White Fringe. See Chionanthus



The graceful branches of *Spiraea van houttei* make a charming background—See page 17



Clematis paniculata

Vines and Climbers

Actinidia

Actinidia arguta. A Japanese plant of robust growth, bearing flowers of white, with purple center. Fruit edible and of a fine flavor. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Akebia

Akebia quinata. A vigorous grower, with dark green leaves in clusters of five. Flowers purple, followed by bright-colored fruit. Strong plants, 35 cts.

Ampelopsis. Woodbine

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. A native vine of sturdy growth and graceful habit. Foliage dark green, turning to a brilliant crimson in the Fall. Bears blue berries in clusters. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

var. engelmanni. A form of the above that will cling to stonework like an Ivy. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 for 100.

A. veitchii. Boston Ivy. Clings closely to any surface; the leaves present a sheet of green in the Summer, changing to beautiful hues in the Autumn. A slight Winter protection should be given the plants until they are established. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Aristolochia

Aristolochia siphon. Dutchman's Pipe. A vine of rapid growth, having immense leaves of light green, and interesting pipe-shaped flowers of yellowish brown. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Clematis

Clematis paniculata. A remarkably fast-growing vine from Japan; it will grow 20 or 30 feet in a season and should be cut back nearly to the ground every year. It has fine dark foliage, and is covered with a great profusion of very fragrant white flowers in August. One of the most beautiful of hardy vines. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

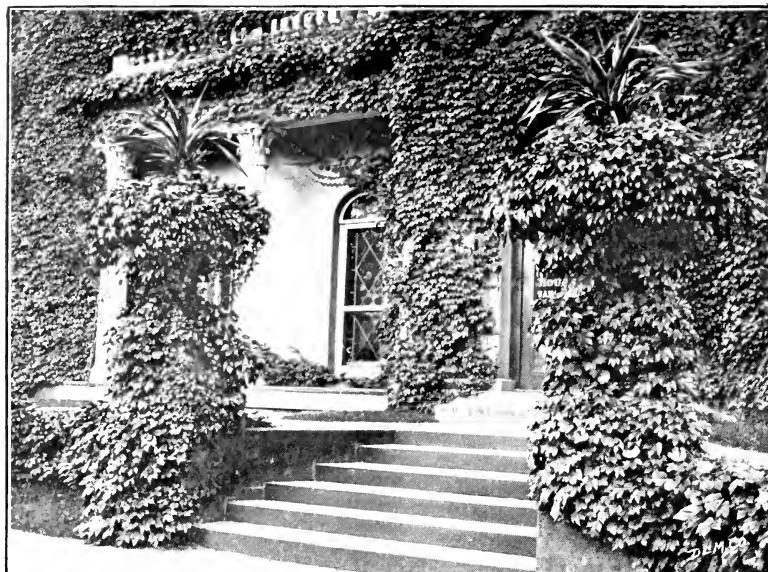
C. virginiana. Our native Clematis. White flowers appear in August, followed by seeds covered with long white hairs, giving the vine a very pretty appearance throughout the season. Strong plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

var. ina. A new variety bearing large flowers of white, faintly tinted blue. Vine hardy and a vigorous grower. Strong plants, \$1 each.

C. hybridum. We list only two of the large-flowered hybrids, as they are not quite so hardy as the types. When established they do very well and produce handsome flowers. 50 cts. each.

var. henryi. Flowers creamy white. The best of its color.

var. jackmani. Velvety purple flowers. Very showy.

Boston Ivy. *Ampelopsis veitchii*—See page 19

Celastrus. Bittersweet

Celastrus scandens. Roxbury Wax-Work. A well-known native vine, with glossy green foliage, yellow flowers, and crimson fruit lasting through the Winter. 35 cts.

Euonymus. See Broad-leaved Evergreens.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

Lonicera belgica. Monthly-Fragrant Honeysuckle. Red and yellow flowers all Summer. Very fragrant. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

L. flava. Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle. A pretty variety having yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. A choice but scarce species. 35 cts.

L. japonica, var. *aurea reticulata*. Gold-veined Honeysuckle. A very pretty variety having dark green leaves veined with yellow. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Lonicera var. *halliana*. Hall's Honeysuckle. A variety with dark green leaves, a partial Evergreen. Fragrant flowers of yellow and white, appearing all Summer. A strong grower and constant bloomer. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

L. sempervirens. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Similar to the above, except that it has scarlet flowers. 35 cts.

Tecoma.

Trumpet Vine

Tecoma radicans. A splendid climbing vine, with very dark green foliage, bearing large, red, trumpet-shaped flowers through July and August. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

var. *grandiflora*. A form of the above, having very large flowers of a deep buff color. Useful for covering unsightly places, and for rockwork. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Wistaria

Wistaria chinensis. Chinese Wistaria. A very rapid-growing variety attaining a large size, bearing pendulous racemes of pale blue flowers; blooms profusely. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

var. *alba*. A form of the above, with pure white flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

W. multijuga. Japanese Wistaria. This variety produces very long racemes of purple flowers. Especially beautiful for an arbor or pergola. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Lonicera. Honeysuckle



Rose, Dorothy Perkins

Roses

No garden is complete or even to be considered without Roses. Their grace and charm are familiar to all, and the exquisite coloring of many of the varieties surpass description. There are hundreds of varieties in cultivation now, and many new ones are originated each year. We have carefully selected a list which includes the full range of colors, and which are, we consider, the most desirable for this climate.

Climbing and Rambler Roses

Strong plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, except where noted.

Baltimore Belle. A strong grower, producing pale blush flowers nearly white.

Crimson Rambler. One of the best-known Roses. Perfectly hardy, and of very vigorous growth; flowers of bright crimson, appearing in clusters.

Dorothy Perkins. A strong grower, with beautiful double shell-pink flowers in great profusion. Although not new, it is one of the finest pink Ramblers that we have.

Lady Gay. A handsome new introduction, a seedling of the Crimson Rambler. Buds of clear, deep pink, fading to white when fully opened, making a very attractive display. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Philadelphia Rambler. An improvement on the Crimson Rambler, of much the same habit. Flowers of bright crimson, holding their color better than the older variety. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Rubiginosa. Sweet Brier. Fragrant foliage and small pink flowers.

Setigera. Prairie Rose. A very handsome, robust variety, having glossy green leaves and large single flowers of a bright rose color.

Tausendschon. Thousand Beauties. A beautiful new Rambler. Flowers pink, delicately tinted white. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Veilchenblau. Blue Rambler. A new Rose of a reddish-violet color. 50 cts. each.

Wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. A very pretty type, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Valuable for its spreading habit of growth, carpeting the ground with its deep green foliage.

White Rambler. Thalia. Bears fragrant double white flowers in clusters.

Yellow Rambler. Aglaia. Very pretty double flowers of a light yellow color, borne in clusters.

Baby Rambler. The well-known bush form of the Crimson Rambler.

Katherine Zeimet. The best white Baby Rambler.

Rugosa Roses

These are Japanese Roses of great merit. Bushy habit, attaining a height of 5 or 6 feet, with deep, glossy green foliage, which seems to be immune to the ravages of insects. The flowers are 3 inches across, produced in terminal clusters of 10 to 20 flowers, and bloom all season, succeeded by large fruits. Very ornamental for massing.

Rosa rugosa. Of very large and robust growth, bearing single red flowers all Summer. Large, round fruit of bright scarlet. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

var. alba. A form of the above, handsome and vigorous, with pure white, single flowers. 12 to 18 inches, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

var. Conrad F. Meyer. A double variety of this charming Rose, of a clear, silvery pink. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

var. Madame Georges Bruant. Semi-double, pure paper white. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Everblooming Roses

In this class we are listing the hybrid varieties, both Perpetuals and Teas. Excellent results may be obtained by interplanting the two classes, as the Perpetuals seldom bloom more than twice in a season, but have very good foliage, while the Hybrid Teas bloom continuously until frost, although their foliage is usually thin.

Care should be taken to plant the bushes so that the bud (found by the crook in the stem) is two or three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in this manner the stock will become rooted above the bud and will withstand much more exposure to heat and cold. The Hybrid Teas should be protected in Winter and, indeed, all will do better if given some protection from the Winter sun and wind.

In the following list, H. P. stands for Hybrid Perpetual, H. T. for Hybrid Tea, T. for Tea, M. for Moss, A. B. for Austrian Brier.

Strong field-grown plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100, except as noted.

Alfred Colomb. H. P. A full, double variety of carmine crimson. Fragrant.

Anne de Diesbach. H. P. A very beautiful shade of dark crimson.

Blanche Moreau. M. Flowers pure white, buds especially full and handsome. Vigorous.

Crested Moss. M. Deep pink buds, surrounded by a delicate mossy fringe.

Frau Karl Druschki. H. P. A pure paper white, bud long and fully equal to a Tea Rose. This variety is, without doubt, the best white Rose for outdoor cultivation and we can thoroughly recommend it.

General Jacqueminot. H. P. Probably the most popular crimson. Brilliant dark crimson; a very showy variety.

Gloire de Dijon. T. An exquisite Rose of pink and orange, with yellow tints. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Gruss an Teplitz. H. T. Very fine brilliant crimson. One of the brightest and freest bloomers. Oftentimes at frost there will be buds yet forming.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H. T. Beautiful creamy white. Fragrant and a free bloomer.



Rose, *Frau Karl Druschki*

Killarney. H. T. Soft pink. Bud long and pointed. Although of comparatively recent introduction, because of its popularity this variety is well known.

La France. H. T. Rose pink, fading to a silvery pink. Flowers full and globular. A very fine bedding Rose.

Madame Caroline Testout. H. T. Satiny rose, with deeper center. Vigorous and floriferous.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. H. P. Light, silvery pink. Strong grower, producing blossoms of good form and substance.

Madame Plantier. Ayrshire. An old-fashioned Rose, but no garden is complete without it. Flowers pure white, small, and borne in great profusion on a bushy plant. Hardy.

Maman Cochet. T. A very fine Rose, carmine mingled with salmon pink. Free blooming.

Maman Cochet, White. T. A sport of the above, pure white in color, but resembling its parent in form and fragrance.

Margaret Dickson. H. P. Produces finely formed flowers of pure white, with slightly flushed center. Extra.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. H. P. Deep rosy pink, flowers large and plant vigorous and productive. One of the best of this class.

Persian Yellow. A. B. The old-fashioned Rose of our grandmothers' gardens. Not large, but of a showy yellow, with a slightly darker center.

Richmond. H. T. Fine, bright scarlet, sometimes shaded darker. A very pleasing and attractive shade.

Soleil d'Or. A. B. A very handsome flowering Rose of brilliant orange yellow, with deeper tints. The expanded flower is full, large and globular.

Ulrich Brunner. H. P. Brilliant cherry red. Of fine form and vigorous growth.



Herbaceous Plants

We have for many years made a specialty of three groups of Perennials—the Peony, the Iris and the Phlox—and have added to our collection those other plants which merit a place in every garden, constantly making new and worthy additions. With a little care and selection a garden may be planted which will give masses of bloom from April until frost and even later, as the hardy Chrysanthemums seem to thrive in cold and frosty weather and will bloom until the ground is quite frozen. To anyone unfamiliar with the different plants, we will be glad to submit suggestions as to varieties, arrangement and the like, so as to produce the most satisfactory results. Visitors will be welcomed to our nurseries on any week day, and if exact shades of different flowers are desired they may be compared, which is only possible with freshly picked blossoms. Indeed, it is well worth a visit to see the masses of color as the flowers follow, one after another, oftentimes treading on each other's heels in their eagerness to display their varied hues to the sky and sunshine.

A special catalogue of Perennials is issued and we shall be glad to send you a copy.
Prices for Perennials, unless otherwise noted, are 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per hundred.
Fifty at the hundred rate and six at the rate per dozen.

Achillea. Yarrow

Achillea ptarmica fl. pl. var. "The Pearl." Small double flowers of pure white, borne in great profusion throughout the Summer. Valuable for cutting. 2 feet.

Althaea rosea. Hollyhock

These plants are too well known to need description, as their flowers of pink, white and crimson, borne on tall stems, are familiar objects in every old-fashioned garden. The original crown dies after the first one or two seasons, and the plant should be lifted and divided so that the Winter rain will not settle in the center of the plant and decay all the crowns.

We can supply plants in single and double varieties, ranging in color from light pink to dark maroon.

Alleghany Hollyhocks. A beautiful strain of single flowers, with wide, fringed petals of silky texture. Colors vary from light pink to red. Mixed colors. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

Alyssum

Alyssum saxatile, var. *compactum*. Gold Tuft. Velvety gray foliage, with numerous clusters of small yellow flowers. Plant very dwarf—8 to 12 inches. Useful for rockwork.



Double Hollyhock. *Althaea rosea*

Anemone. Wind Flower

Anemone japonica. A beautiful, Fall-flowering plant, 2 to 3 feet high, with branching stems, forming a small bush. Flowers rosy red or carmine, with yellow stamens. All the Anemones should be given a protection of leaves or straw through the Winter.

var. alba. A white form of the above, with yellow stamens. Plants 2 to 3 feet tall, blossoming from September to November.

var. Prince Henry. A distinct deep pink variety, producing double flowers of fine texture.

var. Queen Charlotte. Plants 2 to 3 feet tall. Flowers silvery pink, semi-double. One of the most desirable varieties.

var. Whirlwind. Semi-double flowers of pure white. Taller and more vigorous than the other hybrids and very free flowering.

Aquilegia. Columbine

Aquilegia canadensis. Our native Columbine, with flowers of bright scarlet and yellow. Attains a height of from 12 to 18 inches, and is valuable for growing in dry or rocky situations. May and June.

A. Long-spurred Hybrids. A new, large-flowering strain, producing flowers of exquisite shades.

A. nivea grandiflora. Pure white flowers, borne on stems 1 to 2 feet in height. Very fine.



Anemone japonica



Columbine and Foxglove

Arabis. Rock Cress

Arabis alpina. A dwarf-growing rock plant, forming a mat of pure white; fragrant flowers in May.

Hardy Asters

Aster novae-angliae. New England Aster. A very fine Aster for backgrounds or grouping. Masses of soft blue flowers on stems from 3 to 6 feet tall through September and October. These may be naturalized if desired.

var. rosea. A charming variety of the above, with soft rose-colored flowers.

A. novi-belgi. Flowers pale blue, not quite as tall as the *novae-angliae*.

Astilbe. Spiraea

Astilbe japonica, var. Gladstone. Flowers fine white, in large heads during June and July. Height 2 feet.

var. Queen Alexandra. A new hybrid, soft pink. Very handsome. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Boltonia. False Chamomile

Boltonia asteroides. Stems attain a height of 6 or 8 feet, with heads of Aster-like white flowers in September and October.

Campanula. Bell Flower

Campanula carpatica. Carpathian Harebell. A very beautiful dwarf plant, seldom growing over 12 inches tall. Flowers large, deep blue, and appearing from June to September. Used a great deal in borders and rockwork.

C. media. Canterbury Bells. A biennial, growing 2 to 4 feet tall. Bell-shaped flowers in the following colors: dark blue, light blue, white, rose.

var. calycanthea. Cup and Saucer. So called because of the resemblance of the flowers to a cup set in a saucer. Solid colors of blue, rose and white.

Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum hybridum. Shasta Daisy. A fine strain of this beautiful flower, which appears in August and September, with pure white blossoms 3 to 4 inches across.

A variety of hardy **Pompon Chrysanthemums** planted in the garden lengthen the season until late November, as they seem to thrive on frost and cold and bring a note of cheer in the otherwise flowerless garden. We can furnish strong plants in yellow, white, bronze and pink.

Convallaria. Lily of the Valley

Convallaria majalis. This well-known perennial grows to a height of 6 to 10 inches. It is perfectly hardy and may be naturalized. The waxy-white flowers appear in May. Clumps 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.



Campanula carpatica

Coreopsis

Coreopsis lanceolata. A vigorous grower. Thick tufts of narrow, dark green leaves and bright golden-yellow flowers of single form. Blooms continuously from June to September. 2 feet.



Coreopsis lanceolata

Delphinium. Larkspur

These interesting plants, with their tall spikes of flowers in all shades of blue, are among the finest perennials for backgrounds and massing among shrubbery. The Chinese varieties form small bushes with finely cut foliage.

Delphinium belladonna. Beautiful turquoise blue. A free bloomer throughout the season. Dwarf habit. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

D. chinensis. 12 to 15 inches tall. Delicate light blue flowers, borne in profusion on bushy stems.

var. alba. A white form of the above. These two varieties are excellent for border work.

D. elatum. 3 to 6 feet. Dark blue flowers. One of the best.

var. hybridum. Thurlow's Hybrids. 3 to 6 feet tall. A collection of our own growing, varying from delicate azure to deep blue. Most satisfactory of all.

Gold Medal Hybrids. A superb strain in all shades of blue.

D. formosum. 2 to 4 feet. Deep blue, with white eye. An old favorite.

var. coelestium. Turquoise blue, with a darker center. Fine for massing.



Funkia subcordata grandiflora

Digitalis. Foxglove

Digitalis gloxiniaeflora. A beautiful strain of these showy flowers in many colors. 3 to 4 feet.

Funkia. Plantain Lily

Funkia cœrulea. Blue Day Lily. 12 to 18 inches. Deep green, glossy leaves, with blue flowers. July and August.

F. subcordata grandiflora. White Day Lily. Foliage pale green, white flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

Dianthus. Pink

Dianthus barbatus. Sweet William. A well-known perennial, growing about 12 inches tall, and bearing large, flat heads of flowers. Very brilliant and effective. We offer scarlet, white, maroon and Pink Beauty.

D. plumarius. Hardy Garden Pink. Silvery foliage, forming a mat, with very fragrant flowers; 12 to 18 inches tall. Mixed colors in single and double flowers.

Dicentra, or Dielytra

Dicentra spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. An old-fashioned flower, but very popular in every hardy garden. Peculiar heart-shaped blossoms, borne in long racemes. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.



Dianthus barbatus



Gaillardia grandiflora

Gaillardia. Blanket Flower

Gaillardia grandiflora. Very showy single flowers of crimson and gold throughout the season. 18 to 24 inches tall.

Gypsophila. Baby's Breath

Gypsophila paniculata. 2 to 3 feet. A beautiful plant, with branching stems and small single flowers in clouds. Unequaled for cutting. July and August.

var. flore pleno. A double-flowered variety, having small rosette-shaped flowers. New and desirable. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Helenium. Sneezewort

Helenium autumnale. 4 to 6 feet. Brilliant yellow flowers in August and September.

Hemerocallis. Yellow Day Lily

Hemerocallis flava. Lemon Lily. Has a tuft of narrow green foliage and single yellow flowers borne aloft on stems about 2 feet tall. Blossoms in June.

H. kwanso fl. pl. A double-flowering form of orange, with deep red spots. Of more substance than the other forms.

H. middendorfii. Dark orange yellow. Individual flowers do not last long, but there is a good succession, giving a satisfactory season of blooming.

H. thunbergii. Much like *H. flava*, but later flowering. When planted together the season extends over June and July.

Hibiscus. Mallow

Hibiscus. Mallow Marvels. A tall-growing plant, producing large single flowers of silky texture in August and September. Red, pink and white. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

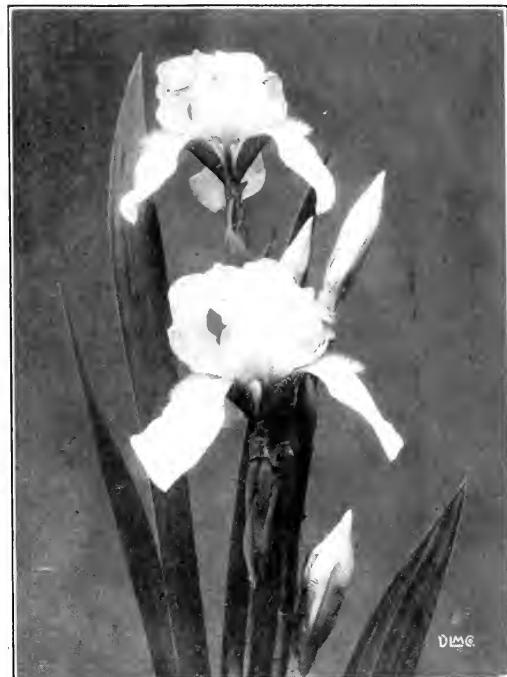
H. moscheutos, var. *Crimson Eye*. Attains a height of 4 to 5 feet. Single flowers of white, with a crimson center appear in August.

var. *rosea*. A clear pink variety of the above. Very striking.

Hollyhocks. See *Althaea*.

Iris. Rainbow Flower

We have made a special study of the Iris and have a large collection. The different species and their varieties give a longer blooming season than almost any other plant, as the German Iris in April and early May are succeeded by the Siberian type, and these by the Japanese varieties. There are also many other minor species and hybrids, so that there is usually a display nearly all through July. We list these in a special catalogue which we will be glad to send on application.



Iris Mrs. H. Darwin—See page 28

Iris germanica. German Iris

These may be transplanted in the Fall or early Spring. Do not use manure and plant in shallow holes, barely covering the bulbs with soil. They will do best on a rather dry soil with a dressing of leaf mold. We have taken many prizes with our blooms year after year. We give below an abridged list taken from our special catalogue. S. means the standards or upright petals, and F. the falls or drooping petals.

15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

Edith. Height 30 inches. S., white; F., clear deep lavender; flowers in abundance; very desirable for a border.

Goliath. Height 24 inches. S., lavender; F., white, reticulated purple; good bloomer.

John Bright. Height 18 inches. Reddish violet.

Khedive. Height 30 inches. Beautiful pure lavender, with orange crest; extra.

Miss Maggie. Height 24 inches. Soft pinkish lavender; extra.

Pumila. Height 4 to 5 inches. Beautiful sky blue; earliest of all, blooming with the Crocus.

Van Geerti. Height 24 inches. S., clouded lavender; F., dark violet, reticulated white, orange crest.

Virgile. Height 18 to 24 inches. S., bronze; F., purple; very floriferous.



Iris germanica growing in our nurseries



Iris kempferi

IRIS GERMANICA—Continued

25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Alba variegata. Height 30 inches. S. and F., pure, clear white, with orange crest on fall.

Dr. Bernice. Height 30 inches. S., coppery bronze; F., rich velvety plum; extra.

Flavescens. Height 30 inches. S. and F., a delicate shade of soft yellow; prolific bloomer. Very good for borders.

Florentina. Height 18 to 24 inches. White; very early and vigorous; valuable for cut flowers.

Gracchus. Height 18 inches. S., clear yellow; F., maroon red, reticulated white.

H. Cramer. Height 24 inches. S., pale lavender; F., a little darker.

Hector. Height 30 inches. S., soft clouded yellow; F., rich violet red; very showy.

Kharput. Height 24 inches. Very large; rich, royal purple; extra.

Madame Chereau. Height 3 to 4 feet. Pure white, edges beautifully penciled azure; superb.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Height 24 inches. White. F., slightly reticulated violet at the base.

Queen of May. Height 30 to 36 inches. Delicate old rose; early.

Walneriana. Height 30 inches. S., light blue, flushed bronze; F., pale violet, orange crest.

35 cts. each, \$3 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

Aurea variegata. Height 24 inches. S. and F., rich orange yellow.

Her Majesty. Height 24 inches. S., old rose; F., white, striped rosy lilac. Very large flower.

Mrs. Neubronner. Height 24 inches. Deep golden yellow; one of the best of this color.

Pallida australis. Height 36 inches. S., deep lavender; F., soft blue. Very handsome.

P. dalmatica. Height 36 inches. A much sought after variety, with broad, strong leaves and wide-petaled, lavender flowers. The true variety is very scarce both in this country and Europe.

Pallida speciosa. Height 3 to 4 feet. Much like the preceding variety, but a little taller and rather more effective in mass plantings. It has the fine foliage of the Pallida varieties and lavender flowers borne four or five on a stalk.

Iris Kämpferi. Japanese Iris

These stately Iris are distinguished from their German cousins by their large, flat flowers appearing in late June and July. At their best the flowers are ten or twelve inches across, borne on stems from 3 to 5 feet tall. The roots should be planted in damp, not wet, ground, and freely watered for the two or three weeks preceding their blooming. They may be transplanted in early Fall or Spring. Most of our varieties are listed under numbers as the names are so cumbersome that we have omitted them. Below is a partial list.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100, except those marked with an asterisk (*) are 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

***Commodore Perry.** 6 petals; velvety royal purple; medium-sized flower.

***Harlequin.** 6 petals; lavender buds opening into white flowers slightly tinted lavender at the base of petals. Early.

Tokio. 6 petals; light blue, striped white; large. Late.

Yokohama. 6 petals; rather late; large flowers produced on stems often 5 feet in height. A beautiful shade of bluish lavender, mottled so that it resembles crepe.

No. 9. 3 petals; red, striped white; large flowers, vigorous and very floriferous.

***No. 11.** 6 petals; dark velvety blue, having a tufted appearance.

No. 15. 6 petals; grayish white, striped red; double, vigorous.

No. 24. 6 petals; royal purple; tufted; blossoms in clusters.

No. 31. 3 petals; grayish white, veined blue, center violet.

No. 39. 6 petals; rich red, striped white; large.

No. 42. 6 petals; pure white, standards somewhat tufted; very tall and vigorous.

***No. 50.** 3 petals; red, striped white; vigorous.

No. 51. 6 petals; broad white petals, with a golden center.

Various Iris

Iris aurea. A tall-growing Iris, with pure, chrome-yellow flowers. Narrow, dark green foliage. New. 35 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

I. monspur, var. Snow Flake. A new hybrid, with flowers resembling *I. Sibirica*, but blooming later. Pure white. 35 cts. each, \$3 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

I. pseudo-acorus. Water Iris. Bright yellow. May be naturalized along the edges of brooks.

I. sibirica orientalis. Siberian Iris. Long blue buds opening into velvety blue flowers during June. Very handsome and especially good for naturalizing. 2 to 3 feet.

var. Snow Queen. A pure white form of the above. When planted together these Iris make a fine combination. 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

Lilium. Lily

Lilium auratum. Gold-banded Lily. A wonderful, pure white tube, dotted with brownish spots and having a broad gold band through the center of each petal. Fragrant and very desirable to plant among Rhododendrons. Blooms in July and August on stems 2 to 3 feet tall. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

L. candidum. 3 to 4 feet. June and July. Pure white, resembling an Easter Lily. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

L. speciosum, var. album. 3 feet. August and September. Large, white, fragrant flowers, with recurved petals. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

var. rubrum (Melpomene). 3 feet. August and September. White, heavily spotted with red. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

L. tigrinum. 3 to 5 feet. August. Scarlet, with crimson dots. Very showy.

Lobelia. Cardinal Flower

Lobelia cardinalis. 3 feet. July and August. The Cardinal Flower of our brooks. Intense cardinal flowers on long spikes.

L. syphilitica. 2 feet. September. Spikes of deep blue flowers. Both of these plants should be given some protection in Winter.

Lupinus. Lupin

Lupinus polyphyllus. 2 to 4 feet. Deep blue flowers on long spikes. Very handsome.

Paeonia. Peony

We have grown Peonies for over thirty years and have bought from all parts of the world, until we have a collection equal to any in the country. We



Lupinus polyphyllus

list over 150 varieties in our special list, and are growing several hundred varieties in our nursery. We are listing here some of our most popular ones which we can furnish in strong plants which will bloom in June if planted in the September previous. The ease of culture and their wealth of bloom make them one of the chief ornaments of the garden or border. They may be interplanted with Lilies or Gladioli, as their dark green foliage make an effective background.

Peonies should be planted in the Fall in any good garden soil. The buds on the crown should be about two or three inches below the surface of the ground and the first Winter the plants should be given a protection of leaves or mulch. Our full list will be sent on application.

European, or May-Flowering Peonies

These are dwarf growers, about 12 to 18 inches, with thick branching stems.

50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen, except as noted.

Decora Elatior. Single, rich crimson. Very large.

Officinalis alba plena. Pink, changing to pure white.

O. rosea plena. Rich rose; a free bloomer; large.

O. rubra plena. The old-fashioned early red variety. A brilliant, deep crimson. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.



Paeonia festiva maxima—See page 30



Field of Cherry Hill Peonies

Single Chinese Peonies

Large single flowers in exquisite shades. They bloom earlier and are considered by many to be finer than the double varieties.

50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen, except as noted.

Adana. Clear, delicate pink; extra good in bud as they resemble rose buds.

Areos. Bright pink, fading to white. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Emily. Beautiful soft rose pink. 25 cts. each \$2.50 per dozen.

Mrs. Key. Bright, dazzling crimson; yellow stamens.

Single White. Single whites of our own growing; yellow stamens.

Stanley. Rich, deep, maroon crimson; pure gold-colored stamens. A free bloomer and very desirable.

Double Chinese Varieties

Listed below are a few varieties which we have grown and tested in our nurseries, and we can recommend them.

Those marked "b," we offer at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Those marked "c," we offer at 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Those marked "d," we offer at 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Those marked "e," we offer at \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

In many varieties we can furnish extra-sized clumps at the following prices: two-year-old clumps at 50 per cent. increase of the printed rates, three-year-old at 100 per cent. increase, and four-year-old at 150 per cent. increase.

Achille. c. Delicate flesh color; very fresh coloring.

Adolphe Rousseau. \$1.50 each, \$15 per dozen. Very large, dark metallic garnet; one of the finest of its color.

Baroness Schroeder. \$2 each, \$20 per dozen. Flesh, changing to white, creamy center. A strong, vigorous grower, good bloomer and has beautiful flowers which stand erect on stiff stems, adding much to their value. We consider this one of the best Peonies in existence.

Couronne d'Or. e. Large, pure white, showing a crown of golden stamens when in full bloom; fine form and very valuable as a late white variety.

Docteur Caillot. d. Bright amaranth; vigorous and floriferous.

Duc de Wellington. c. Soft, creamy white; fine shape.

Duchesse de Nemours (Calot). d. Cup-shaped bloom; sulphur white; extra.

Edouard Andre. c. Glossy crimson maroon; stamens golden yellow.

Edulis superba. b. Rosy pink, striped carmine. Early.

Eugenie Verdier. e. Very large flower; deep flesh, center lighter; tall grower and free bloomer.

Felix Crousse. e. Large claret-red flower, with ruby-red center; globular shape; full; late mid-season.

Festiva maxima. c. Always popular and one of the best although not new. Pure white, center petals splashed carmine; large.

Francois Ortegat. b. Deep amaranth red; very showy.

Grandiflora (Richardson). e. Large, well-formed flower; silvery pink. Fragrant and very late.

James Kelway. \$2 each, \$20 per dozen. Tall and vigorous and a very free bloomer. Flowers blush, quickly changing to pure white; golden stamens in the center. A fine variety.

La Tulipe. d. Large, oval flower, white, laced crimson. Late midseason.

Louis Van Houtte. b. Brilliant satiny crimson. Fine form.



Papaver nudicaule

PEONIES—Continued

Madame Coste. c. Flesh pink, center petals white-tinted flesh. One of the best early-blooming varieties.

Madame Ducel. d. Large, globular bloom; pink, with silvery-white reflex.

Madame Emile Galle. e. Clear shell pink, of medium size and fine shape. Late.

Marguerite Gerard. \$2 each, \$20 per dozen. Very large bloom, with broad petals. Flesh color, changing to a flesh white; creamy-white center.

Marie Jacquin; syn. Bridesmaid. e. Semi-double. Flower white or delicate flesh, of the most exquisite form and beauty. Very robust and floriferous.

Mr. Manning. e. Deep, glowing crimson, showing row of golden stamens. One of the finest of its color.

Queen Victoria. b. Creamy white; broad guard petals, compact center, with a red blotch on central petal.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. d. Very finely formed, cup-shaped flower, of a Hydrangea-pink shade, the petals seemingly splashed with a deeper color.

Venus. d. Delicate shell pink; beautiful, compact bloom. Extra good for cut flowers.

Virginie. e. Light flesh, stamens golden yellow; one of the most deliciously fragrant of Peonies, reminding one of the Water Lily.

Papaver. Poppy

Papaver nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. A dwarf variety very fine for massing, as the bright-colored flowers blend in pleasing contrast.

P. orientale. Oriental Poppy. Large, bright scarlet flowers, with dark center.

Pentstemon. Beard Tongue

Pentstemon barbatus torreyi. 3 to 4 feet. Long spikes of brilliant crimson in June and July.

Phlox

There is no perennial which gives such a profusion of bloom for so long a season as the Hardy Phlox. From the middle of June until November we have one variety following another with their flowers of vivid scarlet and crimson, or delicate shell pink, lavender or white. They are most effective when planted in groups or borders, so as to give a mass of bloom of one color. Mrs. Ely, the author of "A Woman's Hardy Garden," says: "Probably the most satisfactory of all perennials is the Phlox, and a good space in proportion to the size of the garden should always be given to these plants."

They may be planted in the Spring or Fall, and every three or four years should be lifted and divided, keeping the plants with the most fibrous roots. Care should be taken not to let them seed, as the seedlings are nearly always of a magenta color, and will sometimes choke out the parent plant. Because of this many amateur gardeners believe that the plant "reverts" to its type. Powdered sulphur is efficacious in preventing mildew or rust on the foliage.

Out of the many varieties we have selected twelve which are very satisfactory for a collection. They are clear, distinct colors, and the plants are vigorous and healthy growers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$9 per 100.

Annie Cook. Medium, light flesh pink, of even color and good blooming qualities. New.

Antonin Mercie. Tall; white center, deepening to a beautiful shade of lavender.

Candeur. Dwarf; pure white flowers in a large truss; very fine.

Eclaireur. Medium; deep carmine rose, center lighter; a very early and continuous bloomer and large flower.

Le Feu de Monde. Tall; brilliant crimson red.

Le Pole Nord. Very tall; medium-sized flower; white, with a large crimson eye; one of the best tall, late-blooming varieties; clean and vigorous.

Le Soleil. Medium; beautiful soft rose, shaded pink; one of the best Phlox in our collection; blooms constantly and abundantly throughout July, August and September.

Madame Meuret. Tall; flame color, changing to rich salmon; center deep carmine; one of the best varieties and always satisfactory. We have had this Phlox for over twenty-five years. Not subject to mildew or any other disease.



Phlox candeur—See page 31

PHLOX—Continued

Madame Pape-Carpentier. Medium; large, pure white, waxy flowers, borne in large trusses; very fine; extra.

Miss Lingard. Tall; white, with very small red eye; early flowering and blooms continuously throughout the season; dark green, glossy foliage.

Richard Wallace. Tall; white, with violet-red center; a good old sort always clean and fresh.

Stella's Choice. Very tall; pure white; vigorous, and a free bloomer; very late and valuable for cut flowers.

The following varieties have been tested by us for hardiness, vigor and free blooming qualities. We are giving a partial list here and list others in our special catalogue. Price, 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

Charles Darwin. Tall; bright salmon, with small carmine eye. Very good for planting with lighter pinks as it has no purple tinge.

Coquelicot. Medium; bright vermillion, with a small purple eye; one of the brightest and most noticeable of that color.

F. G. von Lassburg. Medium; pure white flowers. The individual panicles are the largest of the white varieties.

Flora Hornung. Dwarf; suffused white, with deeper crimson eye.

Pantheon. Tall; bright carmine rose. Clear color and not purplish.

Peach Blow. Dwarf; soft shell pink, with a lighter eye.

Pink Beauty. Tall; bright, even pink.

R. P. Struthers. Medium; bright salmon pink; one of the finest of this color.

Tapis Blanc. Very dwarf; pure white; early and a free bloomer.

During the last few years we have imported many new varieties and list in this series a number of new, distinct shades, which are very attractive. Price, 35 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

Baron von Dedem. Medium; glistening blood red; the individual panicles are large and showy.

Berenice. Medium; pure white; vigorous, and a free bloomer.

Elisabeth Campbell. Dwarf; one of the best varieties which we have imported for many years. Large salmon-pink flowers, with no trace of purple. Very distinct.

Frau Anton Buchner. Medium; waxy white; both the truss and the individual flower are exceptionally large.

General van Heutz. Tall; large flowers of Geranium red, with a grayish-white center.

Gruppenkonigen. Tall; deep flesh color, with a crimson eye.

Madame Paul Dutrie. Medium; soft pink, of a Cattleya shade.



Platycodon grandiflora—See page 33

Physostegia. False Dragon Head

Physostegia virginica. 3 to 4 feet. Erect spikes of bright pink. Very pretty.

Pinks. See Dianthus

Platycodon. Chinese Bell Flower

Platycodon grandiflora. 2 to 3 feet. A bushy plant, blooming nearly all Summer. Flowers soft blue.

var. *alba*. A white form of the above.

Polymonium. Jacob's Ladder

Polymonium richardsoni. 18 inches. A dainty plant, with finely cut foliage and heads of blue flowers.

var. *alba*. A variety of the above, having white flowers.

Pyrethrum. Feverfew

Pyrethrum hybridum fl. pl. A very showy perennial blooming in June. The double-flowered sorts are superior to the single. Pink, red, and white. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

Spiraea. See Astilbe.

Sedum. Stone Crop

Sedum acre. 4 to 6 inches. A very pretty little perennial, bearing flat heads of yellow flowers. Very good for edging.



Veronica longifolia subsessilis

Veronica. Speedwell

Veronica longifolia subsessilis. 2 to 3 feet. A charming plant, bearing long spikes of deep blue flowers in July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.



Sedum acre



Fruit Department

Primitive man undoubtedly considered the fruit to be of more importance than the flower, and while we may admire the glory of an apple tree in full bloom, yet our appetites are always with us, and luscious fruit has an attraction which needs no argument. In these days when we hear of the high cost of living, we know that by having a garden for ourselves we can reduce the cost, irrespective of the tariff. Fruit picked fresh and ripe from the trees or bushes has an altogether different flavor from that picked when green and carried in cold storage for weeks or perhaps months.

We have not a long list of varieties but have those which we consider best for this climate. All stock is first class and in healthy condition when it leaves our hands.

Apples

Strong, two-year stock, 5 to 6 feet tall, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10. In some varieties we have extra large trees at 75 cts. each.

Varieties marked with an asterisk can be supplied in dwarf form at 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SUMMER APPLES

***Duchess of Oldenburg.** Fruit medium to large; pale yellow, almost entirely overlaid with red stripes.

Early Harvest. Pale yellow; tender, with a mild flavor.

***Red Astrachan.** Large, deep crimson; juicy, rather acid.

Sweet Bough; syn. August Sweet. Ripens the latter part of August to the first of September. Pale yellow; a sweet Apple, especially fine for baking.

Williams. A handsome red variety of fine quality for table use.

AUTUMN APPLES

Fameuse; syn. Snow Apple. Deep crimson; not large, but of a fine flavor.

***Gravenstein.** Very large, striped red; of a sub-acid flavor.

✓ **King; syn. Tompkin's King.** Fruit very large, bright red over yellow, with conspicuous white dots. Flesh crisp and juicy.

***Wealthy.** Very hardy. Fruit deep red, with white flesh, sometimes stained red; good flavor.

WINTER APPLES

***Baldwin.** Large, bright red; crisp and juicy, one of the very best for New England.

Hubbardston. Striped yellow and red; subacid; of good eating quality.

***McIntosh Red.** Handsome bright red, of excellent quality.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, yellowish green; subacid; excellent both for dessert and cooking.

Roxbury Russet. Medium size, crisp and of good flavor; of excellent keeping quality.

Tolman Sweet. A yellow Apple of sweet flavor. Keeps well into the Winter.

Wagener. A very nice Apple. Light carmine, striped. Flavor sub-acid and very pleasing.

Crab Apples

Hyslop. Deep crimson; very showy.

Transcendent. Large, bright red and yellow.

Yellow Siberian. Clear, golden yellow.

Pears

3-year-old, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 2-year-old, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Bartlett. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; juicy and of a fine flavor. Ripening in September.

Beurre Bosc. Russet-colored, of exceptionally fine quality; rich and highly flavored. Ripening September to October. Very scarce. \$1 each.

PEARS—Continued

Beurre d'Anjou. Large and handsome, with smooth, rich flavor. Ripening December.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; yellow, flushed red; juicy and melting. Ripening August.

Lawrence. Golden yellow; tree an abundant bearer. Ripening December.

Sheldon. Russet, flushed with red; of fine quality. A valuable Pear. Ripening October.

Seckel. Rather small, but of very fine flavor, sweet and juicy. Ripening September and October.

DWARF PEARS

Worked on Quince stock. Bear very early. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Bartlett. Large; yellow, with a red cheek. Very juicy and a fine eating variety.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large and of a greenish-yellow color, smooth rich flavor. Ripening December.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Exceptionally large and one of the best for dwarf stock. Ripening October.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. An excellent Pear; yellow, with a crimson cheek. Does well as a dwarf. Ripening September.

Seckel. Of medium size; russet-yellow, flushed red. Very sweet and juicy. Ripening September and October.

Cherries

5 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Black Tartarian. Vigorous growth; fruit large, purplish black.

Governor Wood. Clear light red; tender and delicious.

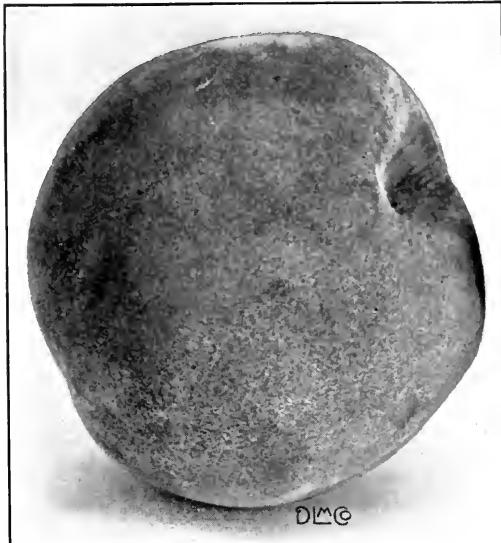
Windsor. Fruit large and handsome; dull red.

Japan Plums

5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Abundance. Amber, becoming red; flesh yellow, very sweet and juicy. One of the best.

Burbank. Large fruit of a Cherry-red color; very agreeable flavor.



Elberta Peach

October Purple. Purplish red; ripens about the middle of September.

Red June. A purplish-red Plum of good quality; early.

Yellow Japan. Yellow, nearly overspread with cherry; flesh yellow; juicy.

Peaches

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

Belle of Georgia. Faint yellow, with a red cheek; flesh white. One of the most largely planted varieties for commercial use.

Carmen. Pale yellow, with a red cheek; white flesh. Very early.

Champion. White, with a crimson cheek. Early and a very showy variety.

Crawford's Early. Large yellow, with a deep crimson cheek. Flesh yellow and juicy.

Crawford's Late. Fruit very large, of deep, golden yellow, with a broad crimson cheek. One of the last to ripen and too late to ripen in territory north of Massachusetts. Excellent for canning as the flesh is solid and of fine flavor.

Elberta. Very large and handsome; flesh yellow. A very profitable variety for commercial orchards.

Fitzgerald. A hardy variety resembling Crawford's Early. Very productive and vigorous.

Greensboro. An exceptionally early variety, ripening in August. White flesh; free stone.

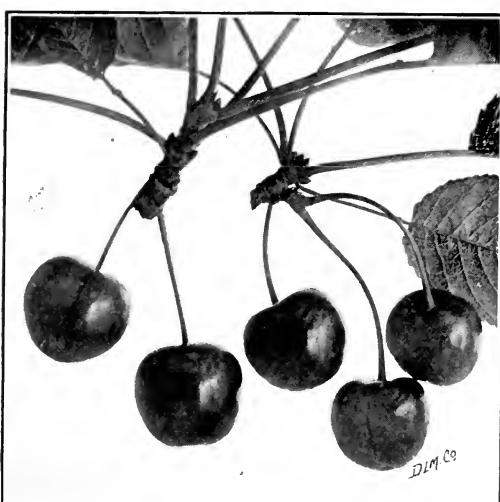
Mountain Rose. An old variety, but a favorite with many. Flesh white and juicy.

Old Mixon. Pale yellow and red; white flesh. Large, if crops are thinned.

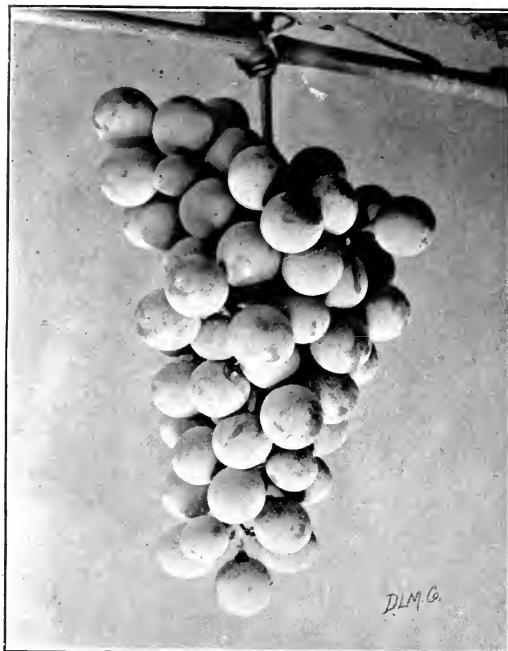
Salway. Rich yellow, with large red cheek. Flesh yellow. Late.

Stump the World. Large; white, with bright red cheek; flesh white.

Yellow St. John. Early. Deep yellow, overlaid with crimson on the sunny side. Free stone.



Black Tartarian Cherry



Niagara Grape

Quince

3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Orange. Large fruit of a bright orange color. The best for this climate.

Grapes

Strong plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Brighton. Large; reddish purple of the best quality; early.

Campbell's Early. Black, with a slight bloom. Productive and vigorous.

Concord. Bears fine bunches of fine large fruit. One of the most popular varieties.

Green Mountain. A white variety of excellent quality. Early and vigorous.

Moore's Diamond. Large white fruit; very juicy.

Moore's Early. Both bunch and berry very large; black, with a heavy, blue bloom.

Niagara. Good-sized bunch; skin greenish white, flesh sweet and juicy. Perhaps the best white Grape.

Worden. Much like the Concord, but a week or ten days earlier. One of the best varieties for New England.

Blackberries

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100

Agawam. Of medium size; black; very sweet and juicy. One of the best for home use.

Eldorado. Large, jet-black fruit; sweet, melting flavor.

Erie. Fruit large and of fine flavor. Early.

Raspberries

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100

Columbian. Fruit very large; dark red, bordering on purple.

Cuthbert. Hardy and productive. Fruit deep red and of good quality. One of the best and always satisfactory.

Currants

Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10

Cherry. Short bunches of large, deep red fruit. Of sturdy growth.

Fay's Prolific. Fruit very large and of a bright red color. Exceptionally productive.

Versailles. Bears long bunches of fruit of fine quality.

White Grape. Yellowish-white berries, borne in large clusters. Of a mild, subacid flavor.

Gooseberries

Downing. Whitish green, of large size and fine quality. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Houghton. A very prolific bearer, of medium size; pale red. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

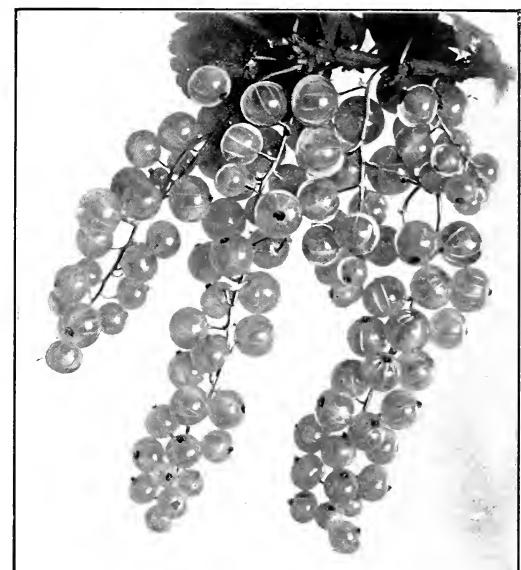
Industry. An excellent variety, free from mildew. Fine, dark red fruit in abundance. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Asparagus

Conover's Colossal. Tender and of a good quality. A rapid grower. 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100.

Rhubarb

Linnæus. A very fine variety, producing tender, reddish stalks of the best quality. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.



White Grape Currant

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Cherry Hill Nurseries

WEST NEWBURY
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